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WOULD YOU BE YOUNG AGAIN?

[Boston Courier.]

Would you be young again?
So would not I.
One tear to mem'ry given.
Onward I'd hie:
Life's dark flood forded o'er,
All but at rest on shore.
Say—would you plunge once more,
With home so nigh?

If you might, would you now,
Retrace your way?
Wander through thorny paths,
Faint and astray?
Night's gloomy watches fled—
Morning all beaming red—
Hope's smile around us shed—
Heavenward—away!

Where are they gone, of yore,
My best delight?
Dear and more dear, tho' now
Hidden from sight—
Where they rejoice to be,
There is the land for me;
Fly, time—fly speedily;
Come—life and light!

THE GREAT BLOT ON NAPOLEON.

The Killing of the Duc D'Enghien, the Heir of the Condes in 1804.

(New York Sunday World.)

In the memoirs of Mme. de Remusat, now publishing in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, there is a very graphic and interesting chapter devoted to the death of the Duc d'Enghien. On Passion Sunday, March 17, 1804, Mme. de Remusat's week of attendance upon the Empress Josephine began. After mass Mme. Bonaparte said to her that they would spend the week at Malmaison and that she was glad of it, "for just now Paris frightens me." Bonaparte drove out by himself; his wife, alone in the carriage with her lady-in-waiting, was so silent and gloomy that the latter could not help commenting on the fact. "I will trust you with a great secret," said Josephine; "Bonaparte told me this morning that he had sent M. de Caulaincort to the frontier to seize the heir of the Condes, the Duke of Enghien. He will be brought here." "*Mon Dieu*, Madame, to what end?" "To be tried." So startled was Mme. de Remusat at these words that she nearly swooned. Josephine let down the windows to give her air. "I have done all that I could," she went on, "to obtain a promise that he should not be slain, but I am very much afraid that my husband's mind is made up." Mme. de Remusat, horror-stricken, endeavored to impress upon her the possible consequences, political and social, of such an act, and succeeded so well that Josephine, who had merely been actuated by a woman's repugnance to bloodshed, promised again to see her husband, warning Mme. de Remusat to betray no signs of her knowledge of the business in hand. "When I went down to the drawing-room at 6 o'clock," she says, "the First Consul was there playing at chess; he seemed calm and serene, and his peaceful countenance troubled me to look upon it." The dinner-hour passed quietly; after dinner he went to his cabinet and was not again seen that night.

Josephine early next morning was completely discouraged. Bonaparte had repulsed her at every point. Women should not meddle in such affairs; his policy demanded the blow; when it had been delivered he could afford to be merciful. "In politics," he said, "a death which is to quiet a country is not a crime. Besides, the orders have been given—there is no retreating now." Josephine told him that it was a pity Caulaincourt, whose family had been in the service of the Condes, had been selected for such a mission. "I did not know it," Bonaparte replied; "and what difference can it make? If Caulaincourt is compromised he will serve me all the better for it hereafter; besides, the party will forgive him his birth." He added that Caulaincourt only knew of the plan in part and believed the Duke of Enghien was to be imprisoned. The day passed sadly. Josephine, who had been laying out a new garden, occupied herself with transplanting a cypress, which inspired her lady-in-waiting to remark upon the fitness of the fatal tree. Josephine, says the author of the Memoirs, was light and changeable, believed in the superiority of her husband's wisdom, and, being of a philosophic disposition, when she was convinced that the Prince's death was resolved upon dismissed any further consideration of the subject as being needlessly painful. Mme. de Remusat, however, obtained a promise from her to renew her entreaties that evening. Of Bonaparte, with whom the judges, Murat and the Prefect of Police were constantly closeted, they saw nothing.

On Tuesday morning Josephine said, "All is useless. The Duke arrives this morning. He will be taken to Vincennes and tried to-night. Murat has undertaken everything. It is he that pushes Bonaparte on." When at dinner-time she went down to the drawing-room—

Bonaparte was playing chess; he had taken a fancy to that game. When he saw me he called me to him, bidding me advise him. I was not in a condition to speak three words. He talked to me in a gentle tone, and with a manifestation of interest that completed my agitation. When dinner was announced he placed me near him, and questioned me concerning a thousand family affairs. He seemed to have set himself to keep me from thinking. The little Napoleon (Louis Bonaparte's son) had been seat from Paris. He placed the child at the table, and seemed greatly amused when it touched the dishes and overset everything within its reach. After dinner Bonaparte sat down on the floor to play with the boy, manifesting a gayety which to me seemed forced. Mme. Bonaparte, who was afraid that he might have remained irritated upon learning from her my sentiments, looked at me, smiling gently as if to say, "You see, he is not so bad and we may reassure ourselves." For my part I no longer knew where I was—at times I seemed to be dreaming a bad dream; I must have looked dazed, for Bonaparte said to me suddenly, "You are too pale; why didn't you put on more rouge?" I replied that I had forgotten about it. "What—a woman forget to rouge!" and he burst into a roar of laughter. "That will never happen to you, Josephine," he said, and then added, "Women have two things that become them greatly—tears and rouge!" Bonaparte displayed neither taste nor moderation in his gayety, when he was apt to put on garrison manners. He toyed with his wife for some time with rather more freedom than modesty, and then called me to a table to play chess with him. He played poorly, not being satisfied to obey the rules of the game. I allowed him to do as he would; nobody in the room uttered a sound. Then he began to hum an air; then broke off to speak half to himself "Soyons ami, Cinna," and the speech of *Gusman* in "Alzvie:"

Know thou the difference 'tween the gods we serve;
Vengeance and murder thine commanded thee,
But mine, when me thou hast assassinated,
Enjoins upon me pity and forgiveness.

I could not avoid lifting my head and looking at him. He smiled and continued his recitation. Of a truth I thought at this moment that it was possible that he might have deceived his wife and the whole world, and was preparing a great scene of clemency. We continued our game, and more and more I put faith in his gayety. We were still playing when the noise of a carriage driving up was heard, and General Hullin was announced. Bonaparte pushed the table away vigorously, and going into the adjoining room spent the remainder of the evening there with Murat, Hullin and Savary. He did not return and yet I went to my apartment much more tranquil. I could not persuade myself that Bonaparte was not affected by the thought of having in his hands such a victim. I hoped the Prince would ask to see him, and so indeed he did, saying, "If the First Consul would consent to see me he would do me justice and understand that I have done my duty." Possibly, I thought, Bonaparte would go in person to Vincennes to pronounce a splendid pardon, else why should he have recited these lines of *Gusman's*?

Early next morning I went down to the drawing-room and found Savary alone and very pale. Mme. Bonaparte entered, looked at me sadly and seated herself as she said to him, "Well, it is done, then?" "Yes, Madame," he replied: "he died this morning and, one is compelled to admit, very courageously."

It is worth mentioning that in the "Secret memoirs concerning the life of Lucien Bonaparte," it is stated that "the military tribunal had been assured that the First Consul only desired to show his power and would pardon the Prince—the line from 'Alzire' had even been quoted to several members:

Des dieux que nous servons connais la difference.

Little by little the drawing-rooms were thronged with consuls, ministers, generals praising the deed so loudly that Josephine was compelled to excuse her sadness by saying "I am a woman, and I must say that I want to cry." Eugene was there, who saw in the Duc d'Enghien only a conspirator against the life of his master, and Hortense, "scared, not daring to feel and seeking to know what she should think about it. Before dinner Josephine and her daughter adjured Mme. de Remusat to put as good a face on the matter as was possible.

At last dinner time arrived. With the attendants for the week sat down Louis Bonaparte and his wife, Eugene Beauharnais, M. de Caulaincourt and General Hullin. The sight of this man troubled me. He wore the same expression he had shown on the eve, one of extreme impossibility. I believe he did not think he had done a wicked act or an act of devotion to his chief in presiding over the military commission that condemned the Prince. Since then he has lived quietly enough. Bonaparte paid him with place and money for the sad service he performed, but from time to time would say, when he saw the General, "His presence annoys me—I do not like the thoughts it evokes." Bonaparte came to table from his cabinet. He made no pretense of being gay that day—on the contrary, during the whole meal he remained absorbed in a profound reverie. We were all silent. As we were about to rise, the Consul suddenly said, in a hard, rude voice, as if pursuing his thoughts: "At least they will see what we can do, and hereafter I hope leave us alone."

During the evening a number of guests gathered in the salon, but the conversation was not very lively or abundant. The women kept their seats and were silent, the men stood mute in a semi-circle. Bonaparte strode from one corner of the room to the other, talking with M. de Fontanes—or rather addressing to him a semi-political, semi-literary monologue. From that evening Mme. de Remusat noticed his passion for belittling and criticising men of great reputations. Henri IV. lacked gravity, he said; "why should a King recall to all around him that he is a man like other men?" Louis XIV. and his generals he passed in review, with a brief exposition of military science and the necessity of the highest genius in those who undertook to play at war, a game in which chance and accident had to be considered as being as real as any of the realities. He branched off to Cæsar, who, he said, had frequently displayed weaknesses such as to cast doubt upon the allegations of his pre-eminence. Historians, any way, were poor guides: for instance, Tacitus painted Nero as an execrable tyrant and added, almost in a breath, that he was beloved by his people. The history he would like to read would be one of Frederick the Great, whose character he analyzed and eulogized. Said Bonaparte, in this striking monologue:

Can a statesman consider the ties of blood, affections, the puerilities of society? In his situation how many individual acts separated from his whole work are blamed, though they contribute to that work? One day they will complete the creation of a colossus which all posterity will admire. You, unhappy creatures that you are, will withhold your praise because you fear the movements of the great machine as the Lilliputians did those of Gulliver. Come out of yourselves, anticipate the future, enlarge your imaginations, look for a remoter standpoint, and you will perceive that the great ones whom you regarded as violent, cruel, I know not what, were only politicians. They knew themselves, they pledge themselves more justly than you can, and when they are really able men they are masters of their passions, for they go to the length of calculating the effect of their passions.

Thus for fully an hour Bonaparte ran on, thought giving birth to thought as he strode up and down the hall before his silent listeners. Finally he paused abruptly and ordered M. de Fontanes to read aloud the extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Drake, the English Minister to Bavaria, which were published in the *Moniteur* in justification of the execution of the Duc d'Enghien. When the reader had concluded, Bonaparte went on.

There are the proofs that cannot be controverted. Those people desired to bring disorder into France and destroy the Revolution in my person: it was my part to defend and avenge it. The Duc d'Enghein conspired and had to be treated as anyone else would be treated. * * * Those fools might kill me, but would gain nothing by it—they would merely put in my place the irritated Jacobins. We have passed the time for etiquette; the Bourbons always will stand on ceremony—if they were to enter this room at this moment, I wager that ceremony is the first thing that would occupy their attention. Things might have been different had any of them been seen like Henry IV. on a battle field, covered with dust and blood. Kingdoms are not retaken by letters written at London and signed "Louis." And yet such a letter will compromise imprudent folk whom I am forced to punish and for whom I feel a sort of pity. I have shed blood—it was my place to shed blood. I may shed more blood, but it will be without anger and simply because blood-letting is a part of the politician's medical system. I am the man of the State—I am the French Revolution, I repeat, and I will sustain it."

So saying, Bonaparte dismissed his scared and silent guests, and retired to perfect his plans for the assumption a few weeks later of the Imperial title. At this period he was holding long conferences with Talleyrand, whose preferences were for the kingly style. Bonaparte, however, preferred an "Empire," as "something," to quote Talleyrand, "which turned his head with its combination of the Roman Republic and Charlemagne." Napoleon, indeed, was very touchy on this subject, and Mme. de Remusat maliciously sent Berthier to him one evening advising Berthier that it would be a particularly graceful thing to go and urge the First Consul to adopt the style of King. Berthier accordingly went forward with a neat little speech on the subject, and Mme. de Remusat, who had wisely retreated, beheld Bonaparte, when Berthier used the word "King," thrust his fist under the General's nose, and thrust him up against the wall, with the furious cry, "You idiot, who sent you here to irritate me?" It was at this time that Bonaparte took little Napoleon on his knee in the midst of the family circle, to pet the child and say, "Do you know, little one, that you run the risk of being a king some day?" "And Achille?" said Murat, who was present, speaking of his eldest son, "Oh, Achille'll make a good soldier," said Bonaparte; and he added, seeing the manifestations of jealousy in the family circle, "Anyway, little fellow, if you want to live long you had better decline any invitations to dine with your cousins." One characteristic phrase of Talleyrand's is worth recalling. When some years after the conspiracies of 1804 Mme. de Remusat asked the veteran diplomatist what he thought of the death of Pichegru, who it will be remembered was found strangled in his prison, "I think, Madame," was the answer, "that he died very suddenly—and opportunely!"

A Chapter on Jaws.

[Quarterly Review.]

Setting aside individual exceptions, which may be best considered when we come to treat of the nose, we may say that prognathism accompanies a low stage of culture, while the opposite peculiarity accompanies civilization; and that the amount of advance which any tribe has attained may be roughly estimated by the extent to which jaws have decreased in size. Savage nations use their teeth much more than their civilized compeers. They feed on coarser and harder food, ill-cooked or not cooked at all; they are compelled to masticate what they eat much more powerfully than is the case with nations which live mainly upon ground wheaten bread, boiled rice, or well-cooked flesh; they have no knives and forks to assist them in dissecting their meat, and they gnaw bones, cut tendons, or crack nuts with their teeth alone. They are often compelled to live upon small and hard seeds, unbruised grain, thick-shelled insects or crustaceans, and other solid kinds of food. Moreover, all their foodstuffs contain a large proportion of innutritious matter, rejected by the higher processes of preparation, (as for example the bran in wheat,) and hence they are obliged to eat much more matter to obtain an equal amount of nutriment. Lastly, they use their teeth to a great extent as implements, where civilized people would employ a knife, cork-screw, hammer, pincers, or hand-mill. Through all these causes, the jaws of the least advanced savages still retain their original large size, being only so far decreased as necessarily results from their disuse as actual weapons. On the other hand, civilized men have gone on making their cookery or other means for preparing food stand them more and more in the stead of mastication. They have learned to boil or roast meat; to extract the juices in soup, gravy, and jelly; to dissect it with saws and carving knives. They have acquired the art of grinding and bolting flour, of baking bread, and of giving it lightness by yeast or leaven. They have rejected the coarser seeds and millets for the cereals, pulses, and potatoes. They have minimized the amount of innutritious matter mixed with their food. And so they have given the jaw less and less work to do from generation to generation, until at last its bones have become partially atrophied from disuse, and have assumed their present small dimensions. One of the distinguishing peculiarities of a good dinner, as civilized people understand the term, is that it imposes little work upon the diner either in its mastication or its digestion. The soup is clear; the fish is delicate; the cutlets are tender; the chickens are young and well-dressed; the pastry is light and melting: the jellies are smooth, and the fruits and vegetables are soft and pulpy. Contrast such a dinner for a moment with a savage feast on half-cooked flesh and parched grain, and we see at once the reason for this enormous difference in the calibre of the masticating apparatus.

An Italian Murderer.

The Assize court at Perugia, in Italy, has just condemned to death a man named Thomas Longari, who had not only murdered his brother but eaten him. The two brothers, Thomas and Sebastian Longari, had been on bad terms for a long time, and on Good Friday last Thomas waited for his brother and as he returned from Mass, and, coming up behind him in a sequestered spot, knocked him down with a blow from an axe, and then chopped his head off. Having done this he belabored the body with his knife, took out the heart, lungs and other organs, and placed them upon one side with the head, while he cut up the rest of the body in small pieces and concealed it in a ravine. Taking the head and viscera home with him, he pulled out the teeth and eyes from the head, while the intestines he fried and gave to his wife and children to eat. The other pieces of the body were found soon afterward, and the crime was traced home to him. When his house was searched his wife guessed what a terrible meal she had eaten, and her husband frankly told the police that it was so, and declared that he would do the same thing over again if he had the chance.

"They cannot all lie," was the observation of one while reading the endless testimonials to "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It is infallible.

GEORGE ELIOT.

The True Story of Her Very Remarkable Life.

How She Has Earned a Quarter of a Million of Dollars by Her Pen—Her Marvelous Mind.

[Correspondence of San Francisco Chronicle.]

LONDON, August 3, 1879.—It seems to be generally understood—indeed, those in a position to be fully informed state it as a positive fact—that Marian C. Evans, better known as George Eliot, has published her last book, and has, so far as the public is concerned, actually withdrawn from literary life. If this be true it is a very important literary event, for she is incontestably the greatest living writer of fiction in this or probably in any country. She is often spoken of as the most gifted of woman novelists, which is more than unjust—it is absurd—since there is no woman to compare with her, and since genius has never been and never should be considered sexually. She is a master, and a mighty one. Her novels are totally unlike novels generally in spirit, aim, character and scope. To mention them in connection with the fictions of Mary Braddon, Mrs. Henry Wood, "Ouida," Mrs. Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, or any other English or American feminine author, is little less than grotesque. They have no kindred with the high-colored, morbidly sentimental, feverish stories of De Stael and George Sand, two of the most eminent women of literary France. In no sense are they romances. They are signally philosophic; they are studies of and from life—extracts, as it were, from the soul of humanity—revelations of mind to mind. They are in the same vein as Balzac and Thackeray, and yet very different. They are in some sense unique, and seem destined to long-continued fame. If George Eliot's novels do not live, what will live in literature? They are condensations of thought, pictures of the real, and models of nervous, epigrammatic expression. George Eliot's just-published work, "Life and Opinions of Theophrastus Such," a series of analytic essays, has not been written, as many think, since she produced "Daniel Deronda." The essays have been done through a series of years in the intervals of more protracted, if not more serious labor, when she had leisure and was in the mood to do them. They are subtile and sagacious, as all her performances are, and clearly indicate the authorship of "Adam Bede," "Mill on the Floss," and "Felix Holt." She has definitely announced it, I understand, as her final publication, so that her extraordinary literary career may be said to be closed, making this a fit time to review her professional and private life, one of the most extraordinary lives, on the whole, of any writer of the present time. Notwithstanding her very wide fame, hardly anything has been known of her personally, so that any and all details of the woman have a double interest. It is singular that the every-day existence of the greatest and most renowned of English novelists should be as hidden from the mass of her readers at home as though she were a dweller in the heart of Africa. In no biographical record with which I am acquainted can any details of her antecedents be found. She seems from the beginning to have shrunk from publicity even to the extent of concealing her proper name. George Eliot and what she has written is her entire history, and I have been told that she once said to a friend that, when she was buried, she wished only her pen-name to be placed on a single slab.

MARIAN C. EVANS

Was born in the town of Warwickshire, in many respects the most interesting county in Great Britain, for it contains Stratford, Warwick Castle, Guy's Cliff, Kenilworth, the quaint old tower of Coventry, and many other historic places and monuments. She is the daughter of a country curate who, having nothing but his small salary and a number of children, had not the means to give her such an education as her precocious mind and conspicuous talents deserved. While he was debating what means to adopt to secure the desired end, a brother clergyman, a friend of his, possessed of a handsome independence, became interested in her and asked the privilege to take charge of the training of her intellect. The privilege was granted, and that the purpose might be more conveniently and completely carried out, she was virtually adopted by her clerical friend and went to reside under his roof. There she had the best teachers procurable, and as she was tortured by an insatiable thirst for knowledge, she improved astonishingly, and at eighteen had acquired an extent and variety of culture such as few persons of either sex atttain at that age. The more she knew the more she wanted to know, and she amazed her masters by her quickness, profundity and originality. She got beyond them ere long, and at twenty-two resolved to come to London, having demonstrated her remarkable capacity to write to everybody acquainted with her. They all agreed that literature was her vocation, and that it would be a sin against nature to prevent her from following it. She wished, moreover, generous as her benefactor was, to be independent, and she was confident that this great capital would ultimately insure her the independence which she craved. She was near her twenty-third year when she decided to make London her home, and it has continued to be her home ever since. Marian Evans came here with a few letters of introduction and began at once to write for the periodicals, not the merely popular, but the intellectual sort like Fraser, Blackwood and the leading reviews. Instead of verses, stories and sketches, to which the feminine mind is addicted, she produced thoughtful, solid papers, demanding erudition and research, such as are usually called of a masculine order. After a while she became a regular contributor to the Edinburgh and Westminster, few persons save the editor suspecting that the contributions came from a woman. As she had no general reputation, her earnings were small, but sufficient to defray her expenses in the economical way she lived. She did her best work for the Westminster, because she was more in sympathy with its spirit, from the outset thoroughly independent and liberal, and because her welcome there had been cordial and generous. So sincerely was she appreciated that, during the temporary absence of the editor, she acted in his stead and discharged the arduous duties of the position excellently. She was barely twenty-seven at that time, and that a woman could be capable of editing the Westminster at such an age, proves of what a high order of mind she must have been possessed. Her first sustained work was a translation of Strauss' "Leben Jesus" (Life of Christ), which appeared in 1846, succeeded soon after by a translation of Feuerbach's "Essence of Christianity." Her English version denoted conclusively her accurate knowledge of German, and her power over her own tongue. She continued to furnish articles to the best order of

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

For a number of years, rarely, if ever, venturing upon fiction. Her papers were then of so philosophic a stamp that nobody would have expected that she would ever develop into a novelist. She was thirty-seven when she published under the signature of "George Eliot," a series of stories in Blackwood, bearing the title "Scenes of Clerical Life." They were marked by a fresh, racy, vigorous style, and speedily drew attention, for they proclaimed the advent of a new novelist of signal ability. The signature was generally understood to be a pseudonym, and great curiosity was felt to learn whom it concealed. Was it a man or woman? Most persons decided that it was a man; that no woman had such grasp or strength; that the diction was unquestionably masculine. The year following the admiration for George Eliot greatly increased by the appearance, in numbers, of "Adam Bede," which gained vast success in the magazine, and had an immense sale when put between covers. The story placed her among the first novelists of the day, and rendered George Eliot a familiar name throughout the United Kingdom, and introduced her, I believe, to your side of the water. The work was in due time translated into French and German, and has since been done into Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Russian and other modern tongues. It brought her the acquaintance of a number of literary men (she had always been shy and had sedulously avoided society), among them Herbert Spencer, George Henry Lewes, Dickens, Adolphus Trollope, Thackeray, Matthew Arnold, Wilkie Collins, Leslie Stephen and Charles Reade. Spencer and Lewes were particularly interested in her, and a close intellectual friendship sprang up between them. Spencer informally instructed her in his system of philosophy, and Lewes added largely to her stock of culture by his own diversified attainments. Spencer, albeit a philosophic bachelor, wished to marry her, it is said; but she declined his proposal. Lewes was strongly drawn to her through intellectual sympathy, far more so than he had ever been or believed he ever could be to any human being. He said that they needed one another, that he felt he could help her as much as she could help him, that their minds were correlated and mutually responsive. Lewes would have been only too happy to make her his wife. But there was an obstacle in the way of their nuptials then or at any other definite time. There was a Mrs. Lewes already, and what was worse, although she and Lewes did not live together, she could not legally be set aside. Why? He had married years before a woman who had very little in common with him, and, as he learned too late, with whom he had still less. He, being of stoic mold, bore the misfortune uncomplainingly, trying to soften the unavoidable disharmony as much as he could. He rebelled violently against her indiscreet acceptance. Unable to be fond of him, she was so much repelled that she drove him by her expression of repugnance well-nigh distracted; for he, like most men of artistic temperament, was extremely sensitive, and capable of

GREAT SPIRITUAL SUFFERING.

After two or three years of discord, she met another man who was very attentive to her; she was then handsome and had an attractive figure, and she was so moved by his attentions that she ran away with him. Lewes was greatly relieved. If he had been orthodox he would have thanked the Lord for his deliverance. As he was a rationalist, he regarded his wife's elopement as a happy coincidence. Mrs. Lewes' lover presently grew tired of her and abandoned her. Then she repented and sought her husband with pathetic contrition and plenteous tears. He was generous, chivalrous, tender-hearted; he had no love for her, but fearing that she might go to perdition, he nobly, and in the face of public prejudice, and what he knew would be a jeering world, took her back; replaced her in his home. He believed that he had done his duty: he was truly one man in ten thousand. He had sacrificed himself for what seemed to be her good. Before the year had passed, Mrs. Lewes, who had resumed her old attitude of opposition and defiance, repeated her offense. She ran away again. Whether she a second time repented and begged a second time to be restored to marital favor, I do not know. It is not likely, had she done so, that her liege lord would or could have pardoned her. He felt that he had had enough of wedlock; that henceforth celibacy would be forever alluring. And it would have been, doubtless, under ordinary circumstances. But meeting George Eliot was not, to his mind, an ordinary circumstances. He had no passion for her, no romantic attachment, no sentimental prejudice. He loved her intellect; he worshipped her genius; he knelt at her mental shrine. But he could not marry her, and without marriage society and custom forbade them to be close companions. The law here, and with you, too, I think, will not grant a divorce under any circumstances where disloyalty has once been condoned. He had condoned his wife's elopement; for her second elopement he had no legal remedy. What could, what did he do? He submitted the matter after due reflection to their common friends, entirely conscious that George Eliot would, by living with him, place herself under ban; that she would expose herself to misunderstanding, to harsh comment, to cruel criticism; that she could hope for only the recognition and esteem of the few. Their friends were among the best and most intellectual persons in the United Kingdom. They discussed the question from every side, and finally gave their verdict in favor of a spiritual union which the law, through a technicality, would not sanction. George Eliot and George Henry Lewes went to reside under the same roof, and until his death, nearly a year ago, they were the best of friends, the most sympathetic of comrades, the most harmonious of literary co-workers. They lived in a quiet quarter of the city, near Regent's Park, in a modest but comfortable and elegant home, full of books, pictures, engravings, bronzes, bric-a-brac, and other objects of taste and art.

SHE NEVER WENT OUT SOCIALLY.

But she received Sunday evenings, during the season, with her friend, and they who called were almost always people of some kind of distinction. It was deemed a privilege to go, and cultured and liberal Americans have passed delightful hours there. George Eliot lives there still; but Sunday receptions have been relinquished since his death and are not likely to be resumed. She now sees only a very small number of her nearest and oldest friends. Lewes' death was a terrible bereavement to her, one from which she will hardly recover. He was a great stay and support to her; he encouraged her to write; was her best and most stimulating critic, and it is no doubt on account of her loss, so severe and irreparable that she has determined to lay aside her wondrous pen. She is now fifty-nine and childless, and, though it may not be called so hers is a most melancholy widowhood. She was always referred to, while he lived, as the wife of Lewes. She never was his wife; she could not be, for Mrs. Lewes proper still survives. Sin frequently contributes to longevity. George Eliot's writings have been very profitable. Their value in the market has rapidly increased. For "Scenes of Clerical Life" she received but £300 ($1,500); for "Adam Bede" she got, all told, £3,000 ($15,000); but something less, I fear, for "Mill on the Floss." "Romola," perhaps her most artistic and one of the most interesting of her novels to cultured people, has never been fully appreciated. Its earnings have, to date, I am told, not been much over £2,000. She has cleared from "Middlemarch," issued by the Blackwoods, in eight divisions, the enormous sum of £8,000, and for "Daniel Deronda" about the same. "Silas Marner," one of her strongest stories, was not profitable, while "Felix Holt," not at all equal to it, gave her six times as much money. Her poetry—she has issued six volumes—has not been liked, nor does it deserve to be liked in any measure with her novels. Still, she prefers her poetry, and would rather be ranked as a poet than a fictionist. Her entire earnings have been about $250,000, and she could make a contract any day for a new story for which she could be guaranteed $40,000. Her money-making power is not excelled by that of any writer in Great Britain. In her case genius has been rewarded. George Eliot is one of the most learned authors of her time. The amount of her acquirement is wonderful. She is mistress of French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, has a tolerable acquaintance with Romaic and Russian, is up in all the sciences, is a critical Latin and Greek scholar, an admirable historian, an archeologist, understands music, painting and statuary, and is a brilliant conversationalist. Beauty she has not, and nothing like it. Some persons count her very plain, even homely; others hold that she has a very interesting face. To me she is in no wise remarkable in appearance; she does not look a bit like a genius—geniuses seldom do. She has gray eyes, rather large features, abundant hair, streaked with white, a medium figure, neither stout nor slender, and a pleasant, well modulated voice. She has been extremely industrious in her profession. She composes rapidly often, but corrects with great care, and frequently injures her health, not robust by any means, by her excessive application. She is a pronounced rationalist in belief; in most respects a wonderful woman, and surely a prodigious intellect. BRUNO.

Strictest Monastery in the World.

During 800 years no woman is known to have entered the grounds of the Monastery of Camaldoli, Italy, except once, when a Princess of the house of Medici, who had a great desire to behold the place, disguised herself in men's clothing, and was admitted. But so stricken with remorse was she on beholding the sacred spot, that she hastened to the Pope to confess her fault, and, as a penance for it, was commanded to build a new cottage in the enclosure, which she did. This monastery is one of the few institutions of the kind suffered to remain in Italy. A recent visitor says that what are called cells are comfortable little dwellings. Each is surrounded by a wall and has its garden, twenty feet square. A little piazza, with the trunk of a tree planed and squared for a bench as its only furniture, runs along the side of the house. Entering the door, you find yourself in a brick paved vestibule, with an empty chamber, where a spring of water is flowing into a basin on the left and the living rooms on the right. These consist of a study just large enough for one person to enter and sit down, a dining and sleeping room, with the bed built in the wall in the fashion of a ship's berth. A small table, two chairs and a cupboard complete the furnishing. Food is passed to the occupant through a hole in the outer wall, all being prepared in a common kitchen and brought to the hermits once a day. They never eat meat, and their portion of fish on all except fast days consist of six ounces of fresh, or four of salt fish.

The Curse of Intemperance.

[Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.]

"I tell you what it is," said a man on C street this morning, "I'm going to let up on whisky-drinkin'. It brings only the worst results."

"What's up now?" asked a bystander.

"Last Saturday I got tight, and only straightened round this morning to see by the papers that Donovan and McClellan had their fight in 'Frisco last night, and I wasn't there. Why, I wouldn't have missed that little scrap for all the stakes and gate money."

The Piute Queen.

[Winnemucca (Nev.) Silver State, August 23.]

Princess Sallie Winnemucca accompanied General Howard in the Bannak war of 1878, in his marches from one telegraph station to another, and was considered a regular member of his staff. The Boise *Statesman* says the disbursing quartermaster of the Bannak expedition has lately been ordered to pay Sallie $75 per month for her services to Howard up to February 15, 1879. She is now teaching school at Simcoe reservation in Washington territory.

THE OLD CRIMINAL LAW.

The speedy arm of Justice
Was never known to fail;
The jail supplied the gallows,
The gallows thinned the jail.
And sundry wise precautions
The sages of the law
Discreetly framed, whereby they aimed
To keep the rogues in awe.
For, lest some sturdy criminal
False witnesses should bring—
His witnesses were not allowed
To swear to anything.
And lest his wily advocate
The court should overreach
His advocate was not allowed
The privilege of speech.
Yet, such was the humanity
And wisdom of the law,
That, if in his indictment there
Appeared to be a flaw,
The court assigned him counsellors
To argue on the doubt,
Provided he himself had first
Contrived to point it out.
Yet lest their mildness should, perchance,
Be craftily abused,
To show him the indictment they
Most sturdily refused.
But still, that he might understand
The nature of the charge,
The same was in the Latin tongue
Read out to him at large.
'Twas thus the law kept rogues at awe,
Gave honest men protection,
And, justly framed, by all was named,
Of wisdom the perfection.

—*The late* J. W. SMITH, *author of "Leading Cases."*

KISSING THE BABY.

How a Candidate for Governor of Missouri Conducts His Canvass.

[St. Louis Times-Journal.]

While Colonel Allen was discussing national finances on the hotel piazza Colonel Tom Crittenden quietly slid down off the platform and circulated among the crowd. He wore a delicate white duck suit, blue necktie and patent leather pumps and was the cynosure of all female eyes on the premises. Colonel Tom, with an eye to business, began ogling the babies.

"Oh you sweet little darling," said Colonel Tom, addressing a fuzzy, pop-eyed child that lolled lazily on its mother's arms under one of the trees; "how old is it, ma'am?"

"Four months, Sir," said the fond mother.

"A little girl, eh?" said Colonel Tom.

"No, a boy," replied the mother.

"Ah, yes, now that I come to look at it more closely, I detect the strong manly features of a boy," the Colonel hastened to say. "Please, may I kiss the little cherub?"

Colonel Tom shut his eyes and exploded an osculatory sound on the fuzzy face, and the child put up a big lip and threatened to cry,

"He is such a beautiful child," murmured Colonel Tom; "such eyes, such a head, such an expanse of forehead, such a mouth, such a wealth of complexion, such a sweet, tranquil expression."

"La me; you don't really think so, do you?" simpered the flattered mother.

"I never saw a sweeter little cherub," said Colonel Tom; "I believe I'd have to kiss him again."

Having gone through a second osculatory martyrdom, Colonel Tom assumed a seraphic look—a look calculated to strike taffy to the most hardened feminine heart and got right down to business.

"I'm a candidate for governor," said he, "and nothing would give me greater joy than to rest assured that I had the support of the father of the sweet babe. Come, let me hold the little darling in my arms. I do think he is just the sweetest little angel I ever saw!"

The flattered mother gave up the fuzzy baby with profuse apologies about its not being well dressed, etc.; hoped it would not trouble the gentleman, etc.; glad to know that he admired it so much, etc.

The fuzzy baby writhed and squirmed and grew red in the face and wrinkled itself all up and then lay calm and composed on Colonel Tom's strong right arm.

"The little precious!" cried Colonel Tom.

"You'll tell his father how I thought of his little cherub, won't you, ma'am? And you'll tell him I'm a candidate for governor, eh, ma'am?"

The poor woman's face dropped and big salt tears came into her eyes.

"Oh, sir," she cried, "you don't know what you ask. My poor husband died two months ago."

There was a far-off look in Colonel Tom Crittenden's golden-glinted eyes as he gently but firmly dumped that fuzzy baby on the bereaved woman's lap and walked straight back to the platform and replaced himself on a bench.

American Appointments by the Pope.

A special cablegram to the New York *Catholic Review* from Rome brings information of three important changes in the Catholic Episcopate in this country. About a year ago the aged Archbishop of New Orleans, the most Rev. Napoleon J. Perche, went to Rome overburdened with the growing weight of his labors and his advancing years, to ask for assistance in the discharge of the duties of his archdiocese. The result of this application, according to this dispatch to the *Catholic Review*, is the appointment of the Right Rev. Francis Xavier Leray, the present Bishop of Nachitoches, La., to the Administrator of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, with the right of succession as Archbishop.

The Rev. Mark S. Gross, who is at present a priest at Wilmington, pastor of the Church of St. Thomas, is appointed Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, in the place of the Right Rev. Bishop Keane, who up to this time discharged the duties of Bishop of Richmond and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina.

The Rev. John Baptist A. Broudel, a priest of the diocese of Nesqually, in Washington Territory, is made Bishop of Vancouver's Island, in place of the Most Rev. Archbishop Seghers, who has been promoted to the post of coadjutor of the Most Rev. Archbishop Blanchet, in the archdiocese of Oregon. It should be understood that the diocese of Vancouver's Island, although geographically in British America, is ecclesiastically a portion of the province of Oregon in the United States.

Educating Her Husband.

[Butler (Ga.) Herald, September 9.]

The most unexpected (and we might state romantic) marriage that has ever occurred in Taylor county, took place at the residence of Mrs. Bartlett, on last Friday night. By the Rev. J. G. Murray, Mr. John Childrews, twenty-three years of age, to Mrs. Bartlett, fifty-nine years of age, wife of the late James Bartlett, whose death occurred about three months ago. Mr. Childrews is a poor but worthy young man, who has for several years past been an employe of Mr. Bartlett. Mrs. Bartlett, being a lady of considerable wealth, has agreed to thoroughly educate her husband, and he is now in attendance at Butler Female College and Male Institute.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

ROBBERY AND REPUDIATION.

The New York *Tribune's* last sensation that the Southern States are all repudiators and the Southern people all dishonest, chimes in well with that other section of the Radical gospel that Southern communities are made up of murderers and their sympathizers. When it is settled satisfactorily that every body South is either a murderer or a thief, we think the war should be reconsidered and the "wayward sisters allowed to go in peace," as General SCOTT said. Political communion with them might corrupt us of the North and demoralize Saint CAMERON, Saint CONKLING, Saint KEMBLE, and all the other saints who vitalize in their own persons Republican morality.

In 1872 the New York *Tribune* preached a different gospel from the one it is now pressing on the ignorance and fanaticism of the North. It then denounced the carpet-bag robbers of the South in unmeasured terms. Mr. GREELEY, who was certainly a more reputable person than JAY GOULD'S hired man, declared that the enormous debts which had been piled up against the Southern States represented just so much plunder. "I don't know," said Mr. GREELEY, "whether the debts can ever be paid"—not whether they would, but whether they could be paid. Of the South Carolina rascality he said, "I apprehend if they were to sell out all the property in South Carolina to-day (1872), it would not much more than pay these pretended debts. By the measures of reconstruction we have delivered these people, bound hand and foot, into the clutches of the carpet-baggers, to be robbed at their mercy." It was JOHN PATTERSON'S boast—and JOHN is a well-beloved disciple of the CAMERON school—in 1875 that there were "three years' good stealing in the State yet." But the bloodthirsty Rebels set a constable after JOHN, and he vamosed. A clear case of intimidation.

The repudiation which the the *Tribune* talks about was in the main the result of carpet-bag thievery, just as Mr. GREELEY predicted in 1872. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives us some particulars. The repudiation of forty per cent. of Louisiana's indebtedness was a job performed exclusively by the Republican thieves who had absolute control of the State in 1873. This was a Republican repudiation exclusively, like the South Carolina repudiation. In 1878 the debts of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and Tennessee footed up a little over $148,000,000. In 1873 the Republican carpet-baggers of Louisiana repudiated $10,000,000 of their own bonds. In 1872 Georgia annulled $10,477,000 of demonstrably fraudulent bonds which had been issued by the Republican thieves when in possession of the government. In South Carolina, after the Republican thieves were driven from their control of the State, the courts, after a careful examination, reduced the State debt to $6,739,696, having thrown out about $6,000,000 of bonds issued without authority in 1869 by the Republicans, and about $4,000,000 of other proven fraudulent bonds of the carpet-bag era. Virginia has proposed a settlement of her debt of $29,000,000 favorable to her bondholders, and Tennessee alone has voted against a settlement of her debt of $24,000,000, but we have no doubt will make yet a settlement favorable for the bondholders.

The South, it will be seen, taking into consideration the fact that the people have only for three or four years had the management of their own affairs, will compare quite favorably with the rich North as regards indebtedness. The rich and thriving State of Minnesota has twice repudiated State bonds, and perfectly straight bonds at that, to the amount of $10,000,000, and as for municipal indebtedness we have read in the Philadelphia papers about as vigorous onslaughs on Pittsburgh as the *Tribune* makes on the South. We would not object to a little scaling on our avenue bonds, principal and interest.

BLAINE'S METHOD.

BLAINE'S canvass of Maine was an expensive affair, and he drew freely on all the agencies of moulding public opinion, from the pulpit to the grog shop, while the bribery of voters, particularly in the election of Legislature, was bold and systematic. Referring to the election at BLAINE'S home in Augusta, a special correspondent says 400 or 500 voters were in the market, and cases pending in court for misdemeanors, illicit whisky selling, etc., were held over the men as the price of their votes. "Intoxicated patriots were hid in barns, and the sight of deacons and Sunday school superintendents leading drunken men to the polls was frequently witnessed." The New York *Herald* correspondent who was a champion of BLAINE'S cause, does not care to conceal the corruption by which success was purchased. He writes:

Beyond the arguments on the stump, distribution of political literature, bull-dozing of employes and United States pensioners, the Republicans employed a lever which was more powerful and effective than all the others combined, viz.—money. They evidently had a large fund and they expended it judiciously and to the best advantage. It was raised at home and the national committee gave permission to the State committee to draw upon it for as large a sum as might be necessary to buy the State. All the Republican State and national officials were assessed five per cent. on their salaries, while all the candidates were mercilessly bled to raise an immense corruption fund. One of the male route agents on the train from Bangor to Portland was assessed $42 50 on his salary of $850, and I suppose he paid it, for he is still running on the train, and that would not be possible had he refused. A country postmaster in this district, with a salary of $45, was forced to disgorge $2 25 as his share of the fund. Voters were bought in this city like sheep in the shambles, and the same was true in the other cities and many of the larger towns in the State. The price paid for voters varied, and was somewhat smaller than in former years. I am told that $5, $10, $15, and $20 were paid, and in some instances $25 and $30 and even as high as $45 were paid for a single vote in the close districts.

These are the statements of a friend of "the cause." But he adds further that intimidation of workingmen and pensioners was largely practiced:

It is a shame to be obliged to record that there was much bull-dozing of a "civilized sort" resorted to by wealthy firms and rich corporations and manufacturing establishments upon their poor employes. Many cases of this nature can be named to the shame of the State and our New England civilization. Then the votes of many army and navy pensioners were influenced by threats of the examining surgeons and others that if they did not vote the Republican ticket their pensions should be withdrawn. This disgraceful appliance is thought to have added materially to the vote for Davis. The search of Congressional Committees for cases of bull-dozing and intimidating voters would be promptly rewarded by a visit to Maine. It would seem that Congress should take some notice of the threats made to the disabled defenders of the Union, and it is understood that the case of one pensioner in Oxford county who was cut off on account of joining the greenback party, will be presented before Congress early in the next session.

BLAINE is the man to inspire this sort of business. No one disputes his amazing shrewdness and audacity. The MULLIGAN letters showed that, and peddling his rulings as Speaker of the House to land grant corporations was the full measure of his honesty. The triumph in Maine was his personal victory, but it will do him no good. He will not achieve the Presidential nomination. No party could afford to shoulder his tainted reputation.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

Whether the nomination of Governor ROBINSON by the New York Convention results in success or defeat, it was evidently the wisest and most honorable thing to do, after Mr. JOHN KELLY, representing a meager minority of the delegates and a still more meager minority of the party, had made his audacious threat he would bolt in the event of ROBINSON'S nomination. Ordinarily, in the face of such bitter opposition to a candidate, a compromise or conciliatory course would have been preferable, but Mr. KELLY made this impossible by an attempt to dictate the action of the Convention and nullify the overwhelming sentiment of the party. He had just as much right to say who should as who should *not* be nominated. Party organization would be impracticable if such pretensions were admitted. It would have made success impossible, by justly rendering the party chargeable with cowardice and ownership by Tammany. Defeat is preferable.

But we by no means think defeat will follow Tammany's bolt, or that Mr. KELLY will be able to hold to his disloyal program the adherents of that organization, whose watchward has always been that the will of the majority *must* prevail. It so happens that the Republican candidate for Governor is objectionable to his party while Governor ROBINSON'S strength is conceded to be far beyond that of his party. This is the case particularly in the country districts, and has been conceded and commented on by such New York Republican journals as the *Times* and *Evening Post*. Already there are organizations of dissatisfied Republicans who propose to vote against CORNELL, but for the remainder of their State ticket. The Tammany bolt will encourage and largely increase these independents. Governor ROBINSON'S administration has been one of the most brilliantly successful and economical in the history of the State. The very reasons urged against him by Tammany add to his strength with the country voters. We believe he will go to New York city, as Gov. TILDEN did in his memorable canvass for Governor in 1874, with a majority. Tammany defection, conceding all that may be claimed for it, will not wipe out but only reduce ROBINSON'S majority in the city. But all this speculation aside, we repeat defeat is preferable to submission to the dictation of Tammany Hall. The Democratic party must be wise enough and brave enough to resist the control of political rings and combinations. The Republican party has succumbed to such machine influence in almost every State of the Union. They may achieve temporary success but their ultimate results are certain to be baleful and disastrous.

Mr. KELLY'S speech to his bolting adherents has the merit of plain speaking. In accepting their nomination he said he "did not expect to be elected Governor but he did expect to defeat the Democratic candidate." This will not make him votes wherever party obligation is acknowledged, and party fidelity, under any and all circumstances, has been the boast of Tammany for three-quarters of a century. Nor do we think Mr. KELLY did well to suggest the action of the Convention as an attempt to "tyrannize" over the city Democracy. It simply declared the will of the majority, and party usage does not generally characterize this as tyranny. We rather think it was the minority who attempted to tyraunize the majority. The full Convention consisted of 384 delegates, and the Tammany delegation withdrawing with its 76 members and 7 sympathizing outsiders, reduced the number to 301, of which Gov. ROBINSON received 243, or over four-fifths of the delegates voting, and within a few votes of two-thirds of the full convention. That this overwhelming majority of the delegates should assert their will does not have the look of "tyranizing."

—But we must look below the surface to get at the real motives animating Mr. KELLY and his fellow conspirators. It was not in reality opposition to Gov. ROBINSON but a determination to strike TILDEN a blow. ROBINSON was generally regarded as Mr. TILDEN'S choice, and well he might be, for the success of his administration was because of his fidelity in prosecuting the great economic reforms in administration devised by Gov. TILDEN. To defeat ROBINSON under these circumstances would be a defeat of TILDEN in the councils of his party in his own State, and would possibly prepare the way for an anti-TILDEN delegation from New York in next years' National Convention. This was the objective point, and that it has so signally failed is a fresh illustration of Gov. TILDEN'S power with the Democracy of the Empire State. Bolting will not mend matters, and instead of adding to the effectiveness of Tammany's opposition to TILDEN will make it puerile and contemptible.

THE BLOODY SHIRT YAWP.

"Hatred of the South, abuse of the South, and falsehoods about the South," says the *World*, make up the warp and woof of Republican speeches, platforms and editorials these days. They could not be more violent if the Federal Government meditated or had actually declared a war of extermination against the white people in that section of "our common country." "Every misdeed or outrage," continues the *World*, "which occurs in the Southern States, no matter what its nature may be, every act of murder or arson or burglary or counterfeiting or mail robbery, every illicit distillation of whisky and every illicit declaration of love, every evasion of the customs laws, every forgery, every case of cruelty to men or animals, every bankruptcy, every display of a shot-gun, is caught up, labelled as a specimen of the true nature of 'the solid South,' and trumpeted throughout the length and breadth of the land as a crime against the 'nation' and as the beginning of a hellish contrivance to transform the Union into a 'league.' Because the negroes are illiterate and poor and pay no taxes the South is denounced. Because the whites own land and want rent for it the South is denounced. The very men and women in New York who have banished the negro from their own households as being neither so honest nor so pretty to look at as white servants, join in the hue and cry against the South, because in that part of the country the African has not yet succeeded in changing the skin which they themselves impute to him as a scandal when he comes in their way at the North. The Legislatures of powerful Northern States literally vie with one another in enacting arbitrary and repressive laws against 'tramps.' The Northern press applauds the Northern farmer who arms himself and his family and makes his own laws against the idle vagrants of the North. But the North will tolerate no attempts at self-protection by the Southern planter and his white family against the African 'tramp' who infests Southern highways and terrifies Southern homes. The theories of government and of individual conduct prescribed by Northern Stalwarts for Southern application would practically place everybody who is industrious and well-behaved at the South at the mercy of everybody who is idle and vicious."

That's about it. The bloody shirt will have its brief season, and then be folded away. Its "a good enough MORGAN until after election," as the anti-Masons said about an unrecognizable body found below Niagara Falls.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE has set the second Tuesday of October, at Washington, for hearing the application for *habeas corpus* on the case of certain Marylanders convicted of violating the election law and now in prison serving out their sentence. It would be a happy result if this *habeas corpus* proceeding should result in setting aside the Federal election laws as unconstitutional. The questions involved are purely matters of Constitutional law and should he discussed calmly and settled judiciously, not wrangled over in conventions nor contested at the polls. It is the claim of the Democrats that the Federal election laws, carrying with them the unlimited Special Deputy Marshals and the troops at the polls even in State and Municipal elections, are infringements of the Constitutional rights of the States. Upon this ground the attempt was made by Congress to repeal them, which was defeated by the Executive veto. The passions awakened by that contest have not subsided; but the decision of Chief Justice WAITE upon the question may remove it from the sphere of partizan politics.

THE happiest moment in a mother's life is when she hears others praise her baby, and the best friend to all mothers is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which relieves the sufferings of children caused by fretfulness or internal pain. It is free from Opiates.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

EX-GOV. HOFFMAN of New York, is the first to announce his withdrawal from Tammany Hall. He will support ROBINSON.

JAY GOULD sent five thousand more to Memphis yesterday, and Pittsburgh one thousand. This to help along the good work of the Howards.

THE Philadelphia Recorder law is before the Supreme Court on its constitutionality. It makes no difference. QUAY has had his innings.

THE importation of English puddlers and rollers for some of the iron works of Eastern Pennsylvania is creating considerable commotion among the native iron workers of that section.

THE Democrats of Chester county have indorsed the Republican candidate for Common Pleas Judge, Mr. FUTHEY. Speaker RANDALL made a brief speech to the Convention, which was held on Tuesday last.

SENATOR HAMLIN of Maine proposes to resign his seat in the United States Senate if the new Governor will pledge himself to appoint his son his successor. The CAMERON incident in this State is cited as a precedent.

PAMPHLET copies of Mr. HAYES' speeches next week and the week after, in Ohio and Michigan, have already been sent to the newspaper offices throughout the land, that these "unpremeditated efforts" may appear in good shape.

THE total production of silver for the last half year, including that of Colorado, is estimated at $17,000,000, and that of gold at $15,000,000. This falling off in the production has doubtless contributed to the recent advance in the price of silver.

THE Philadelphia press in announcing Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT'S return from Europe state that he will apply himself with renewed energy to his duties as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He has been greatly benefitted in health by his ten months' holiday.

THE GRANT hippodrome to the Pacific has been abandoned, "chiefly for political reasons." The motley crew proposing to take part alarmed the GRANT managers. A probable delegation of Republican legislators from this State was a leading cause of their scare.

M. WADDINGTON, the French Premier, said at a dinner on the 22d of August: "What will perhaps surprise you is that this republic, so cavalierly, so disdainfully treated by the organs of the old parties, has simply at this moment the best financial situation in Europe."

THERE are unusual signs of business activity in New York. Money is again in good demand at six and seven per cent.; streets are blocked with loaded drays and wagons, and everything promises a heavy fall trade. Merchants are returning to the old-time custom of buying their goods in open market, instead of dealing chiefly through drummers. Altogether business men are happy and hopeful.

SECRETARY SHERMAN says the news from Maine "is not of a character to help either of the parties in Ohio." It don't disturb the Democrats. In 1876 Maine gave 15,000 Republican majority, and the Republicans only held Ohio by about 7,000. Now the Republicans are in a *minority* in Maine, and they cannot expect to hold Ohio, arguing from their own reasoning.

THE Democratic ticket as completed by the Syracuse Convention is a very strong one. All the present officers were renominated except Lieut. Gov. DORSHEIMER, and his place was given to CLARKSON N. POTTER, late representative in Congress from the Westchester district, and one of the ablest men in political life in the State. The candidate for State Engineer is HORATIO SEYMOUR, Jr., a nephew of the ex-Governor.

AN interesting table is published showing the per centage of working expenses to gross receipts of the four great trunk railways, the Pennsylvania (main line), New York Central, Erie, and Baltimore & Ohio (main stem,) for the past eleven years. The average of the road is as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 59,59; New York Central, 63,72; Erie, 76,54; Pennsylvania, 59,35. Although on the general average for eleven years the Pennsylvania is lowest, yet in 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1878 the Baltimore and Ohio was lowest and in 1869 the New York Central.

THE New York *Graphic* summarizes the "settlement" of a recent estate in that city, which is creating considerable talk at the way a widowed daughter was cleaned out:

The estate was valued at $250,000.
It belonged to Nathan C. Platt.
He died in 1865 and the estate has been settling ever since.
William K. Martin, ex-Park Commissioner and counsel for the executors, gets $69,369.
Counsel fees of Mr. Martin, $23,000 and odd.
Then Mr. Martin took $46,000 more and paid the heirs $46,000.
Mr. Martin says the litigation was "difficult and costly."

The Judge declared he would not believe the ex-Park Commissioner under oath. He was sixteen years getting away with the estate.

THE *Gazette* says the Republican party "aims to give effect to the spirit and letter of the Declaration of Independence." We suppose it forgets the leading grievances urged against GEORGE III. in the Declaration, that

He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power:
He has erected a multitude of new offices, to harrass our people and eat out their substance:
He has refused his assent to laws the most necessary and wholesome for the public good.

No doubt the Republican party possesses the irrepressible cheek to adopt the Declaration or the Sermon on the Mount as its platform, but still it would continue, as it has been for ten years past, the grandest illustration of official perfidy and political corruption the world has ever seen.

THE unanimity with which the best Republicans in Massachusetts are turning towards Henry L. Pierce and calling upon him to save them from Butler by becoming their candidate for Governor, is another illustration of the rejected stone becoming the head of the corner. Mr. Pierce incurred the hostility of the partisans of his own faith by voting in Congress against counting the fraudulent vote of Louisiana in the Presidential election of 1876. Another Massachusetts Representative, Prof. Seelye of Amherst College, stood with him on that occasion. It will certainly be a novelty to see Pierce the Republican candidate, with his verdict that Hayes owes his place in the White House to fraud and forgery.

LEADVILLE, although but a little over a year old, contains already over ten thousand inhabitants, whilst working in the mines or prospecting among the hills there is said to be eight thousand people more who look to Leadville for their supplies. This mountain town, or rather mining camp, for, built up with all sorts of rude structures hastily improvised, it can scarcely yet be called a town, lies in the midst of the mountains 13,500 feet above the sea level. These mountains are said to teem with argentiferous galena, (silver mixed with lead) and with carbonates of silver. There are already honeycombed around Leadville, with holes and shafts opened by prospectors and subsequently abandoned; but sixty mines are paying well, and some of them are turning out ore which is represented to be enormously rich in silver. The value of yield of silver up to August 1, 1879, is put at ten millions of dollars, but with the force now at work the product is estimated at a million and a half of dollars per month. Three railroads are already pushing toward Leadville, and one has gotten within thirty miles of it. All the mountains not yet explored are supposed to be equally rich in silver, but the climate is so cold that the warmest underclothing and an overcoat are needed every day in the year, and the air is so rarified that only robust persons can breathe it with impunity.

CONGRESSMAN FISHER of Pennsylvania, acting Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, is in Washington pawing the earth around the Executive Departments, demanding that the clerks be subjected to additional assessments. He urges that the Committee is out of funds; that all the money that had been raised in Washington was $6,000 from the clerks in the Treasury Department, $1,400 from the War Department, and only $1,000 from all the others. Fisher complains that on the day Schurz left on his Western trip he issued an order forbidding the assessors to canvass the Interior Department, and the result is that there had been but $20 from Schurz's Department since the order was issued. To intimidate the clerks who take shelter under this order, Fisher has strikers circulating among the clerks, who are given to understand that if the next Administration is a Republican one it may not be such a Miss Nancy as the present one, and, to be in good odor with it, it will be better for the faithful to pay up their political assessments, whether the head of the Department likes it or not. This species of black-mail will prove successful in extracting liberal contributions.

A WRITER in the New York *Post*, referring to the fact that the Whitehall gold mine, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, has been sold to Northern capitalists, who will next month begin operations on an extensive scale, says that it has long been known that gold as well as other minerals exists in paying quantities in several Southern States. The mines about Fredericksburg have for many years yielded large returns, $500,000 having been taken out of a single one. Statistics show that the best of these mines may be relied on to return fifteen per centum on the capital invested, which, if not a sufficient profit to invite speculation is quite enough to give the property a good business prosperity. It is a singular fact that some of the severest battles of the war were fought in gold mines. All the battlefields of the Wilderness and Chancellorsville are regions where the intelligent and industrious placer-miner can gather on an average five dollars a day in gold dust, and, as is always the case in mining, rich prizes are hidden in the sacred soil to reward occasionally the searcher with a little fortune.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS still has the dumps. He says in the last *Harper's Weekly*: "The Republican nomination for Governor of New York is an exceedingly unfortunate one, and all that has been said of the unwisdom of precisely such a nomination remains true. The importance of the result in this State both in the election of this year and the next, is such that it was the duty of all Republicans who understood it to select some candidate truly representative of its principles and purposes. It will not be contended that, with whatever excellence of character, Mr. Cornell is such a representative. He has been long a familiar figure in the politics of the State, and, whatever may be the personal and friendly regard entertained for him, it will not be denied that it is an extraordinary nomination to be made by the Republican party in this State at this time."

THE bureau of statistics has received information of the amount of exports of wheat for the month of August from the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The following table shows the exports of wheat for the month of August, 1879, as compared with the exports in August, 1878:

	Bushels, 1878.	Bushels, 1879.
New York	5,276,548	5,546,686
Boston	261,527	846,290
Philadelphia	265,790	1,064,549
Baltimore	1,404,312	3,962,547

The exports of corn from Baltimore and New York have increased largely, while the exports of the same article from Boston and Philadelphia have decreased. There has been an increase in the amount of oats exported from Boston.

LUCKILY Postmaster General Key is a man of fanaify, and will be able to suggest a rational solution of the problem presented by a Tennessee postmaster, who writes: "There is in my office two things that it seems some ladies wear for breasts. They were very badly put up, and addressed to Macon, Fayette county, Tenn. I wrote to the name (Sarah Lenhart), Macon P. O., Fayette county, Tenn., but did not get any answer. They are fine goods, and sorter like a woman's breast, but with no nub. Now, I don't know how to get them to the dead-letter office without spoiling them. They came here loosely wrapped in paper. I await your instructions, if you please."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

IN Georgia many Swedish girls are taking the place of colored help.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is deriving much benefit from his trip to Europe.

M. GAMBETTA is now a Doctor of Philosophy. The degree was conferred by the University of Athens.

MR. CARLYLE is in much better health and intends writing a record of his life, having Froude as his coadjutor.

A THOUSAND pounds of powder was exploded in a quarry near Reading, Pa., loosening about 30,000 tons of stone at one blast.

GEORGE LECLERQ of Copper City, Pa., stuck a giant powder cartridge into his mouth, lit the fuse, and the explosion literally blew his head off.

THE stranger who talked eloquently in a Stamford (Conn.) prayer meeting turned out to be a burglar, who had come to town on business, and incidentally sought amusement.

SECRETARY EVARTS, it is understood, will not take any steps to prevent the emigration of Sara Bernhardt to this country. Bernhardt is not a Mormon, technically speaking.

WHILE a negro was whitewashing in the jail at Troy, Ohio, a prisoner blackened his own face with burnt cork, daubed his clothes with whitewash, and walked out unmolested.

THE Rev. D. T. Benjamin of McArthur, O., undertook to be a peacemaker between a husband and wife, and was killed by a blow of the club which the man had been using upon the woman.

A CLUB has been formed in India somewhat on the plan of the Alpine Club. Its members propose to undertake the ascent of the highest peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, and especially of the Great Dwalagirl, which is said to rise 28,000 feet above the sea.

A ONE-ARMED man drew $2,780 from a Philadelphia bank, and was counting the money at a desk. A thief dropped one dollar at his feet, and said, "See, you have dropped a bill." The one-armed man stooped to pick up the $1, and when he straightened up again the thief had gone off with the $2,780.

MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY'S residence in Portland, Me., is of black and brown stone and is surrounded by a pretty lawn. It is furnished daintily and adorned with many works of art. Miss Cary's married sister keeps house for her, and it is here that the singer, when not busy in her profession, reads, knits stockings, studies and rests.

LORD COCKBURN was seated one day on the hillside of Bonnally with a Scotch shepherd, and observing the sheep reposing in the coldest situation, he observed to him, "John, if I were a sheep I would lie on the other side of the hill." The shepherd answered, "'Ay, my Lord, but if ye had been a sheep ye wad have had main sense."

TEN arondissements of Paris are now furnished with small popular libraries, open for two hours in the evening to the public, and the other arondissements are taking measures with a view to being similarly provided. The average number of readers who frequented these libraries during the first half of the present year was 4,500.

JOHN SHILLITO, one of the most noted merchants of Cincinnati for fifty years, died on Wednesday. Mr Shillito began mercantile life many years ago a poor man and died at the age of sixty worth nearly $3,000,000, the possessor of a great dry goods establishment and with a reputation for integrity and generosity. He was a native of Greensburg, Pa.

MR. BALDWIN, the San Francisco millionaire hotel owner and manufacturer of grape brandy, was arrested recently on a charge of defrauding the United States by selling brandy without paying the revenue tax required by law. The amount alleged to have been withheld from the Government is about $60 and as Mr. Baldwin is said to be worth several millions of dollars the case creates some interest in California.

THAT brisk little lady of seventy-two summers, Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, has arrived in Washington. She tells the *Post* that she will endeavor to reform Congress—a startling suggestion, truly. Her plan is to equip a large hotel in Washington where the accommodation and prices will encourage the Congressmen to take their wives and children to the Capital with them. Should the Congressmen have their wives to watch them, thinks Mrs. G., they wouldn't be so wicked.

JOE BLACKBURN of Kentucky, has been visiting ex-Governor Tilden at his country residence on the Hudson. Mr. Blackburn says that Mr. Tilden plays the trick upon his guests of running up several flights of stairs to the cupola of his mansion, ostensibly to show his guests a fine view of the country, but in reality with the design of impressing his visitors with the idea that Tilden is yet vigorous and strong enough for the next Presidential race. Blackburn has been converted to a Tilden man.

THE Princess Louise at the military review in Toronto was, says a correspondent, "the plainest dressed woman in sight. She wore a short riding habit, decidedly the worse for wear, a hole in it being conspicuous. There was not a bit of trimming on it anywhere; the only bit of color was a buttonhole boquet of bleeding hearts on a green leaf. She wore a plain linen roll collar, fastened with a stoneless gold brooch. Her earrings were large pearl drops. Her face was shielded by a black veil, with large black spots, and her gloves were of dogskin."

GEORGE EVANS of Chenango county, is fond of practical jokes. Old Mr. George Shapley was good-natured, nervous and deaf. On Monday afternoon young Mr. Evans was amusing himself by firing off his revolver near Mr. Shapley's ear and seeing the old man jump. The last time he fired he aimed too low. He thought there was no cartridge in the revolver, but there was. It went through Mr. Shapley's lung, and, instead of jumping, the old man tumbled down and died. Young Mr. Evans, the rural humorist of Chenango county, was thereupon marched off to the lock-up.

"Ablest and Best."

[Bellefonte Watchman.]

THE PITTSBURGH POST has donned a handsome dress of new type, the occasion being its thirty-seventh anniversary. THE POST is one of the ablest and best journals in the Union, and a faithful sentinel upon the watch towers of Democracy.

THE WOOL GROWERS.

Movement to Hold a National Sheep Exposition.

Interesting Points About Sheep Raising and Wool Culture.

Western Pennsylvania wool growers took prominent part in the meeting held at Philadelphia the other day by the wool growers attracted by the State Fair. The meeting was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and expediency of holding a National Sheep Exposition at the Permanent Exhibition a year hence. Mr. George Rhey of Westmoreland county presided, and Mr. W. H. G. Adney of Washington county, acted as Secretary.

WOOL STATISTICS.

Mr. George Rhey spoke of the importance of sheep raising as one of our national industries and its bearing upon the imports and exports of the country, stating that during the five years prior to July 1, 1878, we imported of woolen goods as follows:

In 1874	$ 58,033,494
In 1875	58,680,843
In 1876	41,457,425
In 1877	32,589,666
In 1878	33,592,569
Total	$217,353,097

Alluding to the fact that in 1867, the date of the last statistics he had, Mr. Rhey said that Great Britain owned and fed 35,617,812 sheep, while the United States in 1870, three years later, owned only 28,477,951. He said that there must be something wrong. If it is possible for us to utilize our great western plains, he thought we ought to do so at once. We should call the attention of our people to the facilities for extending the cultivation of wool and the importance of it in a commercial point of view. In this connection he instanced the fact that the exports from Great Britain, in 1867, were $125,837,188.

Mr. John McDowell of Washington county, who was appointed a member of a Committee by the State Fair held at Harrisburg last year, said that his responses to inquiries all indicated that breeders of the different varieties of sheep were in favor of the project. Our State being a central one, it was desirable to hold the proposed fair here on account of railroad facilities. The exhibit at the Centennial was not as satisfactory as could have been desired, and hence the demand for a new one. What was wanted was the wool-growers, the mutton-raisers, and all interested in sheep-farming to come together for a comparison of views as to how to make the wool finer, the meat healthier, and lands more productive.

LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION NEEDED.

Mr. Archer of Washington county, said that forty or fifty years ago sheep were more numerous than now. This was the case in the hills of New England and in some parts of our own State, particularly in the east. In the western counties they have also diminished, and in New York in the vcinity of cities and towns. This he thought due to the absence of legislative protection, which did not include this species of property. In five or six years, in this State alone, if there was the same protection as given to cattle and horses, there would be an addition of 4,000,000 sheep, affording a cheaper and more nutritious article of food, to say nothing of the value of the wool in cash or clothing for the farmer's family. He urged that dogs should be declared by law a public nuisance when off the grounds of their masters, and should be treated as wolves were in the olden time. He felt that sheep breeders throughout the Union would be glad of the opportunity to meet and discuss the subject of sheep culture. There are societies of wool growers in one or two of the New England States, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Michigan, and those in this State whom he had conversed with favored Pittsburgh or Philadelphia.

THE PROJECT TAKING SHAPE.

A lengthy interchange of views then took place between Mr. Morris of Susquehanna, Mr. Miller of Washington, Mr. Branson of Chester, Dr. Kennedy of Philadelphia, and other gentlemen as to the best modes of sheep culture and kindred topics, when a resolution, offered by Mr. McDowell, for the appointment of a committee of three to devise means for the holding of the proposed National Sheep Exposition in the Permanent Exhibition building, and to confer with State Agricultural Societies and Sheep Raising Associations of other cities, was adopted. The committee consists of John McDowell of Washington, David H. Branson of Chester, and Captain John C. Morris of Susquehanna, vice Dr. A. L. Kennedy, declined.

Kind Words For The Post.

[Lancaster Intelligencer.]

The Pittsburgh POST celebrates its thirty-seventh anniversary by putting on a new dress of beautiful, clean type, admirably selected and arranged with taste. THE POST first appeared on the 10th of September, 1842, under the Presidency of John Tyler, the governorship of David R. Porter, and the mayoralty of Alexander Hay. all dead but ex-Mayor Hay. It was neatly printed, of six columns, in smaller type, than THE POST now uses, and without the "displayed ads," which now form so prominent a feature of all daily papers. There were then six daily papers published in Pittsburgh, viz: Post, *Chronicle* and *Gazette* still surviving, and the *Sun* (neutral), *Advocate* (anti-Mason) and *American* (Whig), all gone to that bourne which has swallowed up so much of type, paper, patriotism and genius. THE POST is now the official paper of Allegheny county, and has long and well held its place "as the only Democratic daily paper in Western Pennsylvania." Under its inspiration the party has made rapid strides in that section and time and again the Republican strongholds have trembled beneath its sturdy blows. Its present position, with the brother of its editor as the State candidate and the headquarters of the party organization in Pittsburgh, makes it more especially the State organ. We wish for it all the success that enterprise, ability and journalistic cleanliness should command.

Napoleon's Wealth.

[Swiss Times.]

The first Napoleon endowed all his family splendidly, as the master of Europe might have been expected to do. The records of St. Helena show that a sum variously estimated at from $20,000,000 to from $100,000,000 in money was at the command of the exiled Emperor in Amsterdam, Frankfort and London. Notwithstanding the stories current for years as to the pecuniary embarrassments of Napoleon III. before he became ruler of France, it is absolutely certain that at the death of his father, the ex-King of Holland, at Leghorn, in 1846, he inherited a very handsome property.

Keeping Out of the Way.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

It was amusing to see John W. Forney, on his recent visit to Washington, dodging around corners and darting into stores to avoid meeting Mrs. Hayes. The story has reached that lady's ears as to how, when the President was in Philhdelphia, Col. Forney abducted him and took him to the Union League Club, where they imbibed champagne together. The Col. has, of course, never met Mrs. Hayes since.

Drs. Oldshue.

Are the oldest practitioners in their peculiar system, and still continue business at their old established office, No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Few men are so well prepared from experience in the proper mode of testing the nature of diseases as the Doctors Oldshue.

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THE OLD BARN'S TENANTRY.

The rooster stalks on the manger's ledge,
He has a tail like a scimitar's edge,
A marshal's plume on his Afghan neck,
An admiral's stride on his quarter deck;
He rules the roost and walks the hay
With a dreadful cool and a Turkish way,
Two broadsides fires with his rapid wings
This sultan proud, of a line of kings—
One guttral laugh, four blasts of horn,
Five lusty syllables rouse the morn
The Saxon lambs in their woolen tabs
Are playing school with the a, b, abs;
A, ef'i, or All the cattle spell
Till they make the blatant vowels tell;
And a half-laugh whinny fills the stalls
When down in the rack the clover falls.
A dove is waltzing around his mate,
Two chevrons black on his wings of slate,
And showing off with a wooing note
The satin shine of his golden throat—
It is Ovid's "Art of Love" retold
In a binding fine of blue and gold!
Ah, the buxom girls that helped the boys,
The noble Helens of humble Troys—
As they stripped husks with rustling fold
From eight-rowed corn as yellow as gold
By the candle-light in pumpkin bowls,
And the gleam that showed fantastic holes
In the quaint old lantern's tattooed tin,
From the hermit glim set up within;
By the rarer light in girlish eyes
As dark as wells or as blue as skies.
I hear the laugh when the ear is red,
I see the blush with the forfeit paid,
The cedar cakes with the ancient twist,
The cider cups that the girls have kissed,
And I see the fiddler through the dusk
As he twangs the ghost of "Money Musk!"
The boys and girls in a double row
Wait face to face till the magic bow
Shall whip the tune from the violin,
And the merry pulse of the feet begin.

—B. F. TAYLOR.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SOWING WHEAT AND CORN.—It has been frequently asked, How deep should we sow wheat? We would answer, in general terms, *about an inch.*

If the soil is in good condition, and not of so loose texture as to dry out readily, one-half an inch will do well.

It is desirable to have any grain germinate as quickly as possible after planting. The sooner the plant is up, the stronger the growth. We have seen a series of experiments on this, the sum of which is that the wheat planted one-half inch deep came promptly and was vigorous. That one-fourth of an inch deep germinated, but much of it withered and did not stool out well. There were plantings made, also, two, three, four and five inches in depth. That planted at two inches did well, but not so well as that planted one inch deep. As the depth increased the number of stalks that came up decreased. That planted below four inches stooled out but little, and lacked vigor.

When the seed bed is in fine condition, and the seed is plump, there will be a very uniform and vigorous growth when drilled in one inch deep, but as there will generally be roots, trash or stones to lift the drill holes, it will be difficult to convey all the grain when we are aiming at one inch deep. Every farmer must use his judgment as to the condition of his ground and also of his drill. In drilling wheat, as in other farm operations, there can be no cast-iron rules. There are so many conditions of soil, wheat, weather and machinery, that the wise farmer will strive to comprehend them all, and then proceed according to his best judgment.

HOW MUCH SEED TO AN ACRE.—We have before shown from our own experience and from that of our neighbors that the majority of farmers use more than is profitable.

At the last meeting of the Oxford Farmers Club this point was thoroughly discussed. The uniform testimony that more than one and a half bushels of good seed to the acre was detrimental, a loss of seed, and the crop not so good. Some testify that they had grown better wheat and more of it when they had used a half bushel, than when they had used a bushel and a half to the acre. The tendency among the more observing men is to reduce the amount of seed, and have that clean and plump, and put on a well prepared seed-bed.

In seeding among corn, a peck more is used by some, though our experience does not favor it.

The majority of the farmers of the club think one bushel of clean, plump seed, on good land in good condition, is ample. In Illinois, many prairie farmers sow from one and a half to two bushels per acre. The extra amount is expected to freeze out, and that which survives is expected to stand around about in the right place, and make a good crop. Yet experience shows that Jack Frost does not thin out wheat that way. It always looks patchy after his handling. So there is no gain in having thick patches of wheat dotted among barren ones.

The same farmers also advocate putting the seed in the ground four to five inches, to keep the frost from heaving out the plants. When planted so deep from one-fifth to one-fourth fails ever to come up. A large part of that which does come looks weak, and has feeble growth of stalk and roots. It comes up later, grows slowly, and does not cover the ground when winter sets in, as does wheat planted one or two inches deep. The vigorous growth and covering of the ground with the leaves will do more to prevent heaving than will deep planting. Yet the prairie soil is so very different from soils East that a different method of wheat culture is necessary.

WINTER MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.—John Elliot, in one of our exchanges says: "Much has been said and written in regard to the successful wintering of sheep, but one of the most important things may be summed up in two words—love them. It is love for our pursuit that insures its success, for that love ever prompts to constant care and makes labor a pleasure. To those who have been long in the business. I need not repeat the advice—take good care of your sheep and they will take good care of you; but those just starting will be the gainers by remembering that a sheep well started in the fall is half wintered.

Sheep should have better care in early winter than farmers are in the habit of bestowing. Wintering sheep to make them live only, is not attended with profit, let prices rule high or low. Sheep are commonly neglected more in early winter than any other farm stock, for they are often the very last taken from the pastures.

If sheep go into winter quarters in a declining State, the result is a demand for extra feed and care during the winter, and a light clip of wool in the spring. When a sheep is declining the growth is checked. If kept fat, large fleece; if poor, a light one. Sheep should have a little grain every day, from the time grass begins to fail in the fall until it has a good start in the spring. I would rather my sheep would have a gill of corn or oats per day from the middle of November till April, than a pint a day from January till June. There should be one object constantly before the mind of the flockmaster, and that is, to keep his sheep in a thriving condition.

Shelter is one of the first objects in wintering sheep successfully. Farmers often condemn barns and sheds as unhealthy places for sheep, when it is a want of ventilation that does the injury. It is no argument against housing because some people keep them so poorly ventilated as to injure their health. Nor is it an argument against shelter for stock, because it is improperly used. I am no believer in having sheep shut up too closely; I like warm comfortable quarters for them at night, but they should go out, get some exercise, and have some sunshine after a storm. We ought to know and appreciate its beneficial effects on animals.

Too large a number of sheep should not be watered together. I believe seventy-five is enough for one lot; by no means let there be more than one hundred. There is much more danger of disease in large flocks than in small ones. The division should be made so as to put sheep of about the same strength together. Lambs should be by themselves, with a few old tame sheep to keep them tame. All large and strong wethers should be by themselves, also all breeding ewes. By this system of division all have an equal chance, which is impossible where large numbers of all ages and conditions run together.

Feeding sheep cannot be too carefully and scientifically done. It should be attended to, as near as possible, at the same time every day. Sheep above all other animals, should have a variety of food. They are naturally very particular about their diet, are fond of dainty bits, and refuse everything not clean and wholesome; they will go hungry before they will eat musty hay or grain, or that which has been trod under foot.

No other animals should be tolerated in a yard with sheep, for it will only result in vexation and loss.

Keeping sheep is pleasant and profitable if attended to properly. Wool is a sure thing, every year, and brings cash. It has its ups and downs, but let any man make up his mind that none but his wife or administrator shall sell his wool for less than fifty cents per pound, and he will come out all right.

I have bred all kinds of stock in the last thirty years. My flock of sheep was originally bought of the Archers, of Virginia, and the Lees, of Washington county, Pa. I have no sheep for sale, but if I was a young man, and beginning with the knowledge I have gained, I would go into sheep and stick to sheep through thick and thin.

SHEEP IN CORN-FIELDS.—A correspondent in the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that he has found the corn-fields excellent places for sheep. After the corn is laid by, the sheep may have a week's run there with great advantage. There is fresh grass along the fence, and perhaps weeds that will give variety. We have never had lambs do better than in the corn-fields in the fall. We take them out every night. In this way they do not break down the corn or have any place for rendezvous, where they injure the corn. The day is busily spent, and the field as well as the flock looks the better for the run there.

After the corn has eared we have turned the whole flock into the fields and been well pleased with the practice. The sheep eat millions of weed seeds and very little or no corn. Should an ear be pulled off, which is very rare, every grain on that ear will be picked off and eaten by sheep. We have large sheep, and find no trouble in the practice of turning into the corn fields after roasting ears have well formed. At that time pastures are generally poorest and need rest. Changing the sheep to the corn fields will give the needed rest. Then the sheep can take the gains of the pasture before the severe frosts injure the grass. After these frosts the sheep may find a fresh change in the corn fields. Sheep need frequent changes of range, and we who have no woods or waste lands on our farms can make a profitable change to the corn fields.

FARM NOTES.

—The man who wears out a calf's teeth in the effort to make it shirk for itself never raised a prime steer nor a good cow. Every dollar supposed to be thus saved in the young animal must be replaced later by the expenditure of two. The man who feeds best while the animal is young makes the most money. This is generally recognized as true by our best farmers, and hence the improvement in stock and the consequent cheapening in the raising of animals in the last ten years. The same rule will apply to all farm stock. If stinted while young they never pay the breeder and feeder a living profit. Hence the reason why those who do not keep pace with the times are always complaining that there is no money in stock. The big prices paid by the very best stock-feeders are for animals that have had their digestive organs kept intact by early and properly nutritious food. The value of a food animal lies in its aptitude to lay on flesh, and those who keep steadily growing from birth will continue this growth and increase in profitable weight, To do this in the most economical manner, the digestive organs must be originally strong and unimpaired by abuse.

—The best floor for cow stables, according to a correspondent of the *Cultivator*, is made of concrete, "or what is simpler and cheaper, a mixture of gas tar and sand with a little cement in to harden it." How to put it down is thus told: This can be laid immediately on the ground. Its advantages are that it can easily be kept clean, either by scraping or washing, and all the manure is saved, none of it leaking through the floor, and thus being lost. This floor can be laid by anybody. Either mix the tar and sand outside thoroughly, spread it on and roll solidly with a garden roller, or spread the tar by itself in a thin layer, then sprinkle the sand on top until it absorbs all the tar, repeating that process until the required thickness is attained. Give it a top-dressing of cement, mixed with sand; roll solid and leave it a week to dry out and harden. It should be made in hot weather, so that the tar will work readily.

—The London Agricultural *Gazette* recommends for scours in calves: When in the early stages and the calf is intolerably bright, a couple of ounces of castor oil and twenty drops of laudanum. This dose will gently clear the bowels of stale acid matters and allay inflammation. If relief is not afforded, give a drachm of bicarbonate of soda with a few drops of ammonia in water or starch gruel. Even if the calf continues to drink, the supplies of food must be restricted; half a pint of fresh milk from a newly calved young cow, three or four times a day will suffice.

—The most Northerntown in the world is Hammerfest, Norway, in latitude 71 degress North. There the tallest woody vegetation consists of beeches (Betula mana) and willows (Salix lanata), which attain a height rarely exceeding three feet. Among flowers, wallflowers, and storks, and among herbs, savory and sage are the only kinds grown. The only grain that succeeds is barley; but potatoes are quite generally grown and do very well. But little further North than Hammerfest the people live wholly on animal food.

—The Nashville Rural *Sun* says: "The best way to keep butter is to exclude the air from it and keep it in a cool, sweet place; the first is most important. If the butter is in a pail, tub or jar, cover it one or two inches with the strongest brine, made from the best of salt. Remember it will not do to simply cover it with salt; and air will not pass through the brine. If the package has a tight-fitting cover so much better.

—If it pays farmers to raise scrub stock, how much better will it pay them to raise the improved breeds. Now that we have good crops, when we get the money for them will it not be wise to invest some of it in the choicest breeds? It would be better in our opinion than loaning it out on interest. Buy thoroughbred males, if you are not able to buy the females, and grade up your flocks and herds.

—*Land and Water* notices an extraordinary leap of a yearling colt, the gist of which we give. The colt, a thoroughbred yearling, was confined in a yard 16 by 13 yards, and surrounded by a wall 7 feet and 10 inches in height. He jumped this, only touching the topmost course with his hind feet, and landed on the other side without injury.

—The farmer who keeps an account, Dr. and Cr., with each crop, as other business men do, will come out at the end of the year with a correct idea of how the profit and loss stands. The farmer's account book need not be complicated, but is as much a necessity in farming as in any other business.

—America raises wheat two thousand miles from her ports of export, conveys it by rail to the points of shipment, transports it over three thousand miles of ocean to Great Britain, and sells it at a shilling a bushel less than it costs the English to grow it.

—The flowers act as weather interpreters. When their odor is very strong the air is gradually becoming damp, and rain may not be far off. They are very sensitive to the atmosphere, and increase of dampness causes them to throw out perfume.

—An old driver says that horses do not as a rule need to be watered oftener than three times a day. On very hot days, however, they derive great comfort as well as benefit from having their mouths frequently sponged with cold water.

—There is a good prospect for apples, very unexpectedly so, after the enormous crop of last year. It is probable that apples will bring a fair price, much of the Western fruit having been killed by the severe cold of last winter.

—As a general thing it is cheaper and more convenient to get the seeds of the regular seedmen than to save them. If they are saved, let them always be the earliest, fairest and best specimens.

—Give your hogs a rubbing post in some accessible part of their enclosure; it facilitates their keeping clean, and seems to afford them much satisfaction.

—It is estimated that the farmers of Iowa will have $200,000,000 worth of produce to sell this year.

FRENCH FRUGALITY.

Another Side Showing its Effects on the Food of the People.

[Correspondence of San Francisco Chron-icle.]

I am writing now of the food of the French working people. His bouillon at eight cents per quart is half water. He never wastes any, and the making of yesterday goes in with that of to-day, which is adding to quantity but not to quality. His ordinary wine is sour, half water, and a glassful is good for a fit of indigestion. He waters even his cider. Here we strike the rotten spot in his boasted so-called economy. He is ever trying to make something out of nothing. He is ingenious in manufacturing tastes and flavors out of scraps. His potted meat or sausage shops, which abound in every block, contain forty different preparations of meat, and barely one is fit to eat. There are a dozen mixtures, crammed into cases. They look nice, smell nice and taste nice for a few minutes, but examine closely the contents and you find chopped gristle, hide, cartilage and sinews. It is highly seasoned, fills up the stomach and makes pure blood. You are charmed with the fried fish and potatoe shops so common and so convenient for the worker to purchase a dinner for a few cents. but you can't make many meals of those fish or potatoes. The grease they are cooked in is too rancid. Travelers tell what an admirable and economical arrangement in the French family is the *pot au feu*, the pot always on the fire, always stewing and simmering, into which go all the remnants of yesterday's dinner, the bones, the broth, the scraps, and all this ever turning out fresh food for the family. But this is old food, stale food, second-hand food, and no matter how disguised as to taste it has lost its prime element of strength and nutrition. It is true that a French cook can make several meals out of an Englishman's beefsteak breakfast, but he doesn't always in all these combinations and contrivances add anything to the strength-producing qualities of the original beefsteak. I am disposed to believe that in Paris there is a much greater distinction between the rich and poor man's table as regards quality than in New York and San Francisco. You may often see the French workman making his eleven o'clock breakfast of a piece of bread and a glass of sour wine, and he does not appear to regard this as an indication of hard times either. Bread and wine is the staple food of thousands in Paris. The poor man's child sits contentedly at the back door, on its lap a plate, on that plate a piece of bread, and that bread constitutes all of its morning or noon meal. The working girl breaks her morning fast with bread, makes her lunch of it at noon, and at night comes home with a few sticks of maccaroni, and very seldom a scrap of meat, wherewith she prepares a plate of soup, and this is her dinner day in and day out. Those who would establish anything approaching free trade with France should go among the French people, observe how meagrely they live compared with the average American laborer, and perhaps then they may debate within themselves on the propriety of competing with labor run on a basis of semi-starvation. Yes, I assert that the workers of France do not get a sufficiency or a variety of nutritious food; that they cheat themselves by putting into their stomachs material which fills up but does not strengthen; that much of their boasted economy in feeding themselves consists in the manufacture of flavors rather than in nutrition for blood, bone, nerve and muscle, and that as a result, while the head and brain of France, being generously fed, is brilliant, the body, represented by the bulk of the people, being semi-starved, is weak and puffy. Look at the average physique of a Paris street-car load of passengers and ask yourself if in America you ever saw so large a proportion of puffy, wheezy, asthmatic, clumsy, undersized, badly-put-up men and women? This comes of generations of semi-starvation, bone soup warmed over and watered over and over again, and musty sour wine and water. It comes of living on highly seasoned scraps. It comes of French fiction that shavings and sawdust will make strong, healthy men and women, if only seasoned so as to resemble the flavor of good, fat beef and mutton. It won't do. France, in feeding her bone and sinew, has approached near the condition of the unfortunate horse whose economical owner would have learned him to subsist on shavings had he not died just as he was getting accustomed to such diet. Twenty-nine or thirty millions of people have been working and semi-starving in this manner for hundreds of years. And when, as an additional factor, we count the drainage of the strongest males for near twenty years, during the first Napoleonic wars, while only the older and weaker were left behind to perpetuate the race, we may obtain a suggestion as to the cause of her undersized, round shouldered soldiers and possibly a reason for their inability to stand against the broader chested German infantry ten years ago.

STORIES FROM AFRICA.

Commander Cameron Tells his Experience of a Curious People.

The Anthropological section of the British association, assembled at Sheffield, had an interesting field day on August 23, when some of the celebrated geographers present described the peculiarities of the people, with whom they had come in contact. Commander Cameron's account of the people of Ura was a very pleasant and chatty description of a curious race.

COMMANDER CAMERON'S STORY.

Commander Cameron told how the king of this people, Casango, claimed divine honors; how it was supposed by the people that on the death of one king the spirit entered the body of his successor; and how, on the death of the monarch, his wives, with the exception of one, who remained to be the pythoness of his successor, were buried alive with him with savage rites. As the king has 1,000 wives, the picture of slaughter thus suggested to the imagination was sensational enough; but the tragic scene was subsequently brought more vividly before us by an account of the mode of interment. The course of the river is diverted to furnish a ready grave. Here the terrible sacrifice was made, and then the waters sent back to their original course flow placidly over the dreadful tomb. It seems that the religion of those people centres round an idol which is said to be located in an immense jungle. Such is the reverence, or rather awe, in which the people hold this god that they fear to pronounce its name. None but the king may sacrifice to it, excepting the sovereign's sister, who is given to the idol as a wife. Priests, of course, guard the grove of this oracle and smaller oracles, of which the people do not stand in so much awe, are consulted on matters of every-day life. The ventriloquial powers of the wizards who carry those idols are exercised when the answers are given. A clearly-defined caste prevails among the people. One chief may not sit down in the presence of another of superior grade. Each class wear a distinctive apron. Mutilation is common as a punishment. A story was told of one wife of the king offering to undergo the penalty of having her ears cut off if she might have a slave. The king took her at her word. The mutilation was done without giving much apparent pain or vexation to the lady. The flow of blood is staunched by an application of boiling porridge. Their notions of propriety are peculiar, and will not allow them to cook at another person's fire or to drink while another is looking on. Tattooing is an elaborate work of art in this curious country, and one of the punishments a husband may inflict on an insubordinate wife is to cut, say out of her arm, a portion of the pattern tattooed there. The lady, Commander Cameron says, is then obliged to stay at home. She is not received in society. Much interest was taken by the president of the section and by the audience in the information as to the skill of this rude people in communicating long messages to distant places by the beat of the drum. They employ, in fact, a kind of Morse's telegraphic system. The following is Capt. Cameron's description of a wedding in Urua: "Weddings generally lasted three or four days. He was present at one, and had an opportunity of witnessing the festivities. All the people in the village was assembled. Some men blowing pipes and beating drums stood in the centre of a great circle of people, who danced around them, groaning and howling and making a great noise. This was kept up day and night. Suddenly at the end of the third day the bride came out of a hut dressed in all the finery the village could muster. She wore a small apron made of linen which had been given to the chief, and was adorned with feathers, beeds and shells. She was carried on the shoulders of a very stout woman, and supported by a woman on each side. She was brought into the middle of the dancing people, and jumped up and down on the shoulders of the woman. A number of beads and shells were given to her, which she scattered about indiscriminately, and the people scrambling for them, as they were considered to possess some virtue as charms. The jumping up and down of the bride was carried on so energetically that the skin was completey worn off the shoulders of the woman who carried her. Then the husband, a great big fellow, came in, picked up his bride, put her under his arm and walked off with her.

A Touching Story.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Recently, Charley Cochrane, who was for many years Goldsmith Maid's groom, arrived from California, and wishing to see the grand old trotting mare and her colt, called on Mr. Smith, her owner, to obtain his permission to visit Fashion Stud Farm in New Jersey. Mr. Smith accompanied Cochrane to the farm, and on arriving there remarked: "Charley, the Maid is very jealous of her colt, is very cross, and will permit no one to approach it." Cochrane arranged that Goldsmith Maid should hear his voice before she saw him, and although they had not seen each other for two years, a loud whinny presently assured the visitors that the mare had recognized the man's voice. Cochrane next showed himself, when a touching scene occurred. The old queen of the turf, who for months would not allow any one to approach her, making use of both heels and teeth if it was attempted, rushed with a bound to her old friend, forgetting even her colt, and rubbed her head upon his shoulder, her nose in his face, played with his whiskers, and showed by her every action that her heart was full of joy to see him. Directly the colt came up to them, and the old mare was delighted when Charley placed his hand on the little fellow. When Cochrane left the place the mare followed him to the gate, whinnying for him even after he had passed out of her sight.

Economy and Pleasure

are united in SOZODONT. A few drops on the brush make a delightful lather for the mouth, which is fragrant and healthful. SOZODONT tightens the teeth in their sockets, restores them to their original color, and is altogether the most agreeable wash offered to the public. It is economical and pleasant.

"A stich in time saves nine," is a good motto for SPALDING'S GLUE. It preserves the furniture from destruction and can be applied by any householder. STT

IT is estimated that 20,000 more persons visited Saratoga this season than ever before.

PRIVILEGES.

When our forefathers framed the laws
They wished to rule their infant nation.
They granted by a special clause
Equality to every station;
The potentates of class and birth
Which wealth bestows and rank inherits,
They trampled down, and made man's worth
The only standard of his merits.

Beneath such rule their favored land
Displayed from birth a hardy vigor;
Stern justice with impartial hand
Dispensed the laws with even rigor:
Then riches could no power assume
To mitigate a robber's sentence,
Nor hypocrites evade their doom
By slim professions of repentance.

Then honor ruled the court and State,
And scorned the bribe of subornation;
Then statecraft influenced debate,
Nor dealt in angry provocation:
The people's voice was potent then,
And, who opposed its just decision
By fraud or force, his fellow-men
Condemned to prison and derision.

Thus lived our sires: their sons have changed
Their honest modes for baser uses:
The laws their wisdom prearranged
Have grown a corrupt with gross abuses:
The barrier of ranks and guilds
Which fell before those stern aggressors,
The gold of affluence upbuilds
To privilege its proud possessors.

What if our laws no honors yield
Which wealth may claim as its requital,
As long as gold its power can wield,
It cares not for an empty title:
When bribes suffice to win a cause,
And loss haunts poverty as sequel,
Are poor men less of slaves because
The laws declare all men coequal?

And not alone in courts of law
Do riches privilege their minions:
Their basest powers are used to awe
The workman's franchise and opinions,
When hypocrites decry the gilt
Of which each is the stealthy donor,
And seek to weld on honest thrift
The bondage of their own dishonor.

But justice has not fled the land,
Tho' forced to dwell in humble places,
It waits the popular command
To purge the State of these disgraces,
And in the avalanche of wrath
Which threatens on the mountain's edges,
Shall might fall crushed beside its path,
And riches lose their privileges.

—*Boston Pilot.*

THE GREAT GOLD MINE.

Delving in the Deepest Hole in the Union.

[Virginia City Cor. Boston Traveler.]

Will you go down with me and see this lower city?

All the shafts sink into the Comstock Lode, which was discovered in 1857. This vein has been traced for five miles, but nowhere has a width of more than four hundred feet. Claims are located on its length, the owner having no width or depth of his workings.

This lode is the biggest and richest yet discovered in the United States. It is worked by the famous Consolidated Virginia Mine, better known as the "Big Bonanza," which has paid hundreds of millions to Messrs. Mackey, Flood and O'Brien. Besides this shaft, and almost equally famous, are the Kentucky, Yellow Jacket, Crown Point, Savage and Noreross, and the

BELCHER MINE.

This last is situated in Gold Hill and is the one which gave up its bullion to Senators Jones and Sharon. As it is the deepest, we attempt its descent. We enter the office of the Company, six in our party, four gentlemen and two ladies. We are given separate apartments, and furnished with a blue woolen suit, like a "Vineyard" bathing costume; big heavy brogans, woolen socks, and an old hat for which we care to exchange every article of clothing we have on. A few moments brings us together a merry crowd. A young gentleman gives us a lantern, a relative of Senator Sharon, and accompanies us into the great building that contains the hoisting machinery over the shaft. High up in the heavy timber over our heads, over a large wheel, passes a steel band about six inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick. This band coils at one end over a huge drum connected with the engines and at the other end drops into a hole about six inches square, and is lost in the steam and vapor arising from this pit.

The young gentleman rings a bell, and up comes the rope, seemingly endless. At last the motion slackens, and hanging in the air we see the "cage." Now don't imagine any gilt or wicker-work prison for songsters, but picture an iron open elevator such as is used in the wholesale houses of your city. This cage is double, one above the other. Its base is like a grating made to fit the wheels of the cars that bring up the ore. Two of these cars are rolled off on their tracks to the dumps, and we take their places. The ladies, with two of the gentlemen, step on the grating, take a firm hold of a bar overhead, and shout "Ready." Down drops the cage six feet. Then we step on over their heads. We pull a bell and begin to whistle. Down, down, down, what a strange sensation!

The candle flickers, the walls around us drip with water, the steam and hot air rush up by us, for this shaft is an "upcast." We are wet to the skin. The motion changes; we can feel the give of the long rope. Like a return ball hanging on its rubber cord we sway upward and downward, yet constantly realize we are dropping. A few seconds, and we gently stop. We have reached the

EIGHT HUNDRED-FOOT LEVEL.

There the surroundings are those of a large cellar, only the temperature is high. Men are around us in their woolen costumes, rolling the iron cars in from long tunnels. We take a drink of ice-water, and follow our leader out through one of these side galleries about half a mile. Then we come to an open space where at our side we see an iron box about sixfeet long, three feet wide and three feet deep.

This box rests on wheels on a track that extends we know not whither. At its rear end a huge iron band is fastened, and before it the tracks slope into the darkness. They call this machine a giraffe, because it is so short and dumpy, I suppose. We climb into him, and seat ourselves on boards placed like circus seats. Off we go. It seems as if our heads would touch the roofing over us, but they don't. The water trickles along the limbs or drops on our hair. The heat becomes more and more like the third room of a Turkish bath. Here we fall by an opening into which our candle light throws a glimmer. Now we catch a glimpse of where former tunnels have been worked. We sing a song, and think of John Whopper. We are getting settled, when the box stops and we clamber out into the.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED FOOT LEVEL.

More ice water, and a quarter of a mile tramp in single file out through a six-foot hole, over pools of water, by great props that keep the rocks from burying us, till we get on board train No. 3, and slide down again. 'Tis jolly. It beats college coasting. It grows warmer. We are bathed in perspiration. We watch the long motions of the great iron pumps beside us. We are approaching the end. The sounds of the busy drill reach our ears. The guide pulls the rope that has followed us all our course, and with a gentle jump the giraffe stops. We alight. We have reached.

THE BOTTOM

Of the deepest hole in the Union, 2,800 feet perpendicularly below daylight.

Here are the air condensers, the long pipe bringing us life from above. Here the men are stripped to simply a pair of linen pants and heavy shoes. They fairly dip with water. We eat freely of the ice, which is consumed in immense quantities down in these depths. We walk out into the tunnels, where the miners work only four or five minutes, and then rest for ten back in the cooling chamber. They are chiefly at work prospecting, very little "pay rock" being taken out. All are digging to find a lower layer of the immense vein. Most of the money was taken out near the 1600-foot level, and now immense sums are going into this lower work. We looked about us for a while, then entered our car, and were rapidly hoisted up and up, till at last we stepped out into daylight, put on heavy coats and ran for the dressing-room.

These Mining Companies pride themselves on the convenience of their toilet-rooms, and the office of the Belcher Mine excels all others in its appointments. We bathed in hot water, and warm water and cold water, took the different shower-baths, and, after a thorough scrubbing, stepped out in our citizens' dress, feeling brighter and frisker.

This mine is a fair specimen of them all—very few are now digging out much paying ore. All are doing this deep and expensive prospecting. Undoubtedly these mountains are so full of silver as to give permanence to the cities, but the fluctuating nature of the "finds" will naturally cause a floating and a feverish population.

Most of the moneys now made by the immense corporations are coined in the stock rooms of San Francisco, rather than lifted from the middle of the earth. Nearly all small operators meet with failure because they can neither control the market nor stand the expenses of prospecting. From even a short visit to the top and bottom of this city one is satisfied that solid wealth comes as easily in Boston as a mong the mines; that small percentage with business honesty pays better than these enormous gambling operations.

One also is apt to question the wisdom of making such an abundant commodity as silver a medium of exchange ordered by a nation.

MINERAL WEALTH OF TEXAS.

A River of Petroleum Believed to be Flowing Through Its Subterranean Cavities.

In an article on the geology and mineralogy of Texas, published in the Galveston *News*, the author, Mr. N. A. Taylor, says:—

In regard to the region west of the Pecos, I have this propheey to place on record:—That the day will come when it will develop great mineral wealth. We have every reason to think so. No intelligent man has ever penetrated that region without being filled with this conviction; and the more intelligent and observing he is, is the stronger in this conviction upon him. There is hardly a doubt that the geological formation there is but a continuation of the rich mineral-bearing system of Colorado, Nevada, and Chihuahua. The rocks appear the same. They contain silver, copper, and lead. These rich, metalliferous rocks, according to my observation, always run in great systems, and not in isolated protrusions. Thus we find gold in the great Apallachian system of mountains, reaching out thousands of miles; and thus we find gold and silver in the great Rocky and Andes range traversing the length of two continents. For this reason I have never entertained a lively hope that much silver and gold will be found in the far isolated group of Llano, etc. The mountains beyond the Pecos fill every condition for the expectation of great mineral wealth. Here the system of Colorado and the Sierra Rica of Mexico meet and blend. Being so rich elsewhere, why should they not be even richer where they meet and blend? I have no question that they will eventually prove so, and that those now utterly lonely mountains will be filled with great works and the busy camps of the miners. Silver will be the principal metal, though copper and lead will abound. If all this be not so, I will certainly prove a terribly mistaken individual.

There is, I believe, a river, so to call it, of petroleum flowing through the subterranean cavities of Texas. I believe it takes its rise in the carboniferous strata north of the great bend of the Colorado above Lampasas. Thence it flows in a southeast direction. The first indication known to me of this stream is in Burnet county at the "tar springs," where petroleum covers the surface of the water. Again it appears to the Southeast in Williamson county. Again, it makes its appearance at several points in the same direction in the unfrequented forests and thickets penetrated by the Great Northern Railway. Further Southeast it appears again nine miles Northwest of Sour Lake, in Hardin county. At Sour Lake it appears again on most of the wells, and has covered the surface for a considerable space with hard asphaltum. Again, some thirty miles Southeast, it appears at Beaumont. Some fifteen miles from that point an arm of it comes near the surface to Sabine pass and throws considerable oil on the water. Below Sabine pass another arm comes near the surface at what is known as Oil bay on the gulf, where the water is so covered with the oil that the waves have no effect. Even when the gulf is on its heaviest "benders," the waters of this bay are said to be perfectly quiet and peaceable, and it is, therefore, a favorite place of refuge for coasting vessels when a storm is threatened. How do you knowbut that this river of petroleum may not pass through the subterranean cavities under the gulf, and be the same that at last boils up in Trinidad, which makes the great asphaltum lake? Along the shores near Sabine bay it is also common for chunks of asphaltum to be thrown up by the sea. The river, if it be a river, has never yet been tapped by the hands of man, and its great supplies of oil are doing us no good except in Trinidad, if it be the same that rises on that island. But it must be recollected that Texas is yet, from some standpoints, an almost unexplored region. The less credit to her politicians; I will not say statesmen. It would naturally be supposed that a State so grand and spacious would lead to and should have a grand, broad, elevated, and generous statesmanship. But I have not seen it yet. On the contrary—but I desist. Let us console ourselves with the reflection of Horace:—"If things are now bad, they will not always be so." There will be men living after all of us now here are dead, and let us hope that they will be more appreciative of the gifts of the Creator, and more enterprising to develop them than we are.

Is it Possible

that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c. make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other colum. 33

THE "ROGUES' GALLERY."

Here they are, Sir, if you please, portraits numbering four.
Have a chair, Sir? Take your time; sit down and look them o'er.
Rogues with saucy, merry eyes, of brown, and black, and blue;
And there's no end of mischief, Sir, these clever rogues can do.
They steal our hearts, and break the rules of quiet and of peace;
Their racket round about the house we think will never cease;
They coax us out of order with their sweet enticing ways,
And fill with wild confusion the would-be peaceful days.

Yes, only *little* rogues, Sir; but I would have you know
They'll surely lose their power when at last they older grow.
Just *now* they work their mischief, with their dimpled hands and feet,
With their little lisping tongues, and their roguish faces sweet.
They rob us of our kisses, and of our love as well,
Stealing hearts and thoughts so truly. And can we ever tell
How many nights of comfort these rogues have stol'n away?
How many anxious hours have filled both night and day?

If for their little sins I hold these rogues in durance vile,
Along comes dear old grandpa with his sunny, kindly smile,
And offers to go "bail" for my little prisoners four,
Demanding that I open the cruel prison door.
But they are captive now, Sir, fast bound with slumber's chain,
No more to plot their mischief till the daylight dawn again.—
Four little white-robed prisoners. Oh! 'tis hard to say
When to mother they are dearest—sound asleep, or hard at play.

GOING TO HIS GRAVE.

Major Cavagnari's Triumphal Entry into Yakoob Khan's Capital.

[Cabul Correspondence of London Times, August 30.]

The British Embassy entered Cabul on the morning of the 24th of July. About four miles from the city Sirdar Abdoolan Khan, accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and an escort of cavalry, met the Envoy. Two elephants, with gilt and silver howdahs, had been sent for the use of the Envoy and his staff. Close to the city the whole of the Cabul garrison, consisting of two cavalry regiments, two batteries of artillery and nine infantry regiments were drawn up in close column, and presented arms as the cortege passed. bands played what they imagined was "God save the Queen." As the Envoy's elephant entered the gate of the Bala Hissar, or citadel of Cabul a salute of seventeen guns was fired by a heavy battery posted on some rising ground in front of the city. The house-tops and shop-windows were crowded with sight-seers, but the conduct of the crowd was orderly and respectful in the extreme. A guard of honor was drawn up a short distance from the gateway of the quarters appointed by the Ameer for the residence of the British Embassy and as the Envoy alighted from his elephant the Commander-in-Chief and the Finance Minister waited on him and conveyed friendly inquiries from the Ameer. In the afternoon Major Sir Louis Cavagnari and staff paid a formal visit to the Ameer. The building in which the members of the Embassy are lodged is very commodious and is considered one of the best dwelling houses in Cabul. There are two houses, one four-storied, the other two-storied, connected by side walls, so that there is a spacious quadrangle in the centre. The superstructure of these houses is principally of wood, with small kiln-baked bricks built in between frame works of wood. This is said to be the best style of building to withstand earthquakes, which are very frequent in Cabul. The houses had been thoroughly cleaned and white-washed and are by no means uncomfortable. During the whole of the journey the officers and escort of the Embassy were the guests of the Ameer. Large trays of cooked food of various descriptions were sent three times a day to the officers, and rations were served out to the escort and camp followers. Fruit was supplied in such great profusion that the baggage animals were seen feasting off a large heap which the camp followers were unable to dispose of.

The peaceful and uneventful journey of the Embassy and the honorable and ostentatious reception it met with when entering Cabul will, it is to be hoped, give a quietus to the pessimists who are disposed to question the Ameer's power throughout his kingdom. Some even went so far as to doubt whether Yakoob Kahn really intended to receive a British Embassy at his Court. That there are difficulties in front of the Envoy cannot be denied, but there is every hope that these can be grappled with, and that in the course of time the Ameer and the people of Afghanistan will cease to brood over the memory of the past and no longer resent or view with suspicion the presence of British officers in any part of the country.

An Expensive Lawsuit.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

During the first year of the war, Captain Pelatier, a Frenchman by birth, but a naturalized American, was sailing with his merchant vessel in Haytian waters, when he was seized upon by a war vessel of that country. His vessel and property were confiscated and he and his crew were condemned to death on a charge of piracy, notwithstanding they clearly proved their innocence. All the crew except him were executed; why he was not also he never knew. He was kept a prisoner for two years in a very unhealthy prison, during which his health was permanently ruined. Finally he escaped to the United States. He presented his case to the authorities at Washington, but owing to the excitement and press of other business during the war, his case was neglected by the authorities, and continued so until four years ago. At that time Judge Cason was serving his second term in Congress, and, at the suggestion of General Ben Butler, Captain Pellatier employed him to press his claim. Judge Cason advanced money to prosecute the case at Washington and in Hayti, and for Captain Pellatier to live on, who by this time was in straightened circumstances. Finally he got the United States authorities to recognize the claim as just, and through the United States Minister at Hayti present it to the Government. But here was a further delay, as that Government disputed the claim, the Government having been changed by revolution since the time of the outrage. At last the United States, through her minister, demanded a settlement at once, and the Haytieans went to work in earnest to examine the claim. Last week Judge Cason received a letter from Mr. Langston, United States Minister at Hayti, that the Government had agreed to settle the demand of Captain Pellatier at $600,000, payable $200,000 in three, six and twelve months. Only a few weeks ago the Captain wrote Judge Cason that he was actually suffering for the necessaries of life. In a few

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

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THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

The cry of "home rule" appealed to the sentiment of Irish nationality, but it is a measure of redress that England will hardly yield save under compulsion, and we cannot see exactly where the compulsion is to come from. It appears probable, however, that "home rule" is to be subordinated to a more practical and more exciting question, that of the proprietary right of the Irish people to the land they now hold under their absentee landlords. The English Parliament has already conceded certain rights to the Irish people in regard to the lands which strike at the absolute right of proprietorship by the landlords. So long as the tenants comply with the conditions of their tenure they can either hold in perpetuity or sell or transfer their interest to others, subbject to the same conditions. In no case can the landlord evict his tenant except he has violated the conditions of his holding, and in all cases where the landlord proceeds to enforce his right by ejectment a board of arbitration will oblige him to pay a fair sum for the improvements that the tenant has put upon the land. This Irish land act, which was passed by Parliament a few years ago, places the Irish cultivator in a better position than the Scotch or English farmers, from the fact that it secures fixity of tenure, provides compensation for unexhausted improvements, and facilitates the conversion of leaseholds into freeholds. But this act, though it has accomplished much good in quieting tenants as to their rights of possession and in defining the relative rights of landlord and tenant, has not satisfied the Irish tenant farmers. They claim an absolute proprietary right in the land, not only from long occupation, but also from the ancient customs of Ireland. It is for a repartition of the land, by getting rid, through parliamentary action and by peaceful means, of the proprietary rights of the great land-owners, that they are now organizing, under the lead of MICHAEL DAVITT, "one of the most energetic of the leaders in the English section of the Fenian movement," and who, for attempting to capture Chester Castle and for supplying arms to his countrymen, was incarcerated for eleven years in an English prison. According to a correspondent, "the danger to the British Government in this land agitation lies in the fact that all classes in Ireland are directly affected by it, and the only persons in favor of the present system are the absentees and the larger landed proprietors, who form but a very small fraction of the population. Both Orangemen and nationalists, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic, can and will join in the agitation for tenant right, and in the next Parliament the land question will undoubtedly take precedence of even home rule."

The right to meet in convention and discuss their grievances has only been accorded to the Irish people by a late act of Parliament, and the first fruits of it is the convention of tenant farmers, held at Castlebar, county Mayo, on the 16th of August. At that convention a resolution calling for the organization of a "national land league" was adopted. The object of this league is thus set forth in an extract from its declaration of principles:

> The land of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland, to be held and cultivated for the sustenance of those whom God decreed to be the inhabitants thereof. Land being created to supply mankind with the necessaries of existence, those who cultivate it to that end have a higher claim to its absolute possession than those who make it an article of barter to be used or disposed of for purposes of profit or pleasure. The end for which the land of a country is created requires an equitable distribution of the same among the people who are to live upon the fruits of their labor in its cultivation. Any restriction, therefore, upon such a distribution by a feudal land system embodying the laws of primogeniture and entail the amassing of large estates, the claiming of proprietorship under penal obligations from occupiers, and preventing the same from developing the full resources of the land must necessarily be opposed to the divine purpose for which it was created, and to the social rights, security and happiness of the people.

A call has been, or soon will be, issued for a convention of representatives from all Ireland to meet in Dublin and organize a National Land League. A coalition of all parties will be made in this particular agitation. It naturally leads to conflicts with landlords on the question of rent and agrarian outrages. The Government is alarmed, and a genuine military reign of terror has been established in the province of Connaught. Since the rebellion of 1798 there has never been such a strong military occupation of that province. A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Dublin, September 1, says:

> It is impossible not to be struck with the intense earnestness of the land agitation as compared to the support given to the home rule movement. The local papers are full of it, and are sharply divided by their liberal and tory proclivities. It is the chief and absorbing topic of conversation with all classes. Only a faint idea of the way it is affecting the public mind can be gathered from the public press, as many of the most suggestive facts connected with the agitation are suppressed from motives of prudence. * * * Evidences of a defiant temper among the farming classes are encountered in every direction, and there can be little doubt that should the land owners in the coming winter attempt to enforce claims which the peasants consider unjust, there will be an outburst of the social war which will recall the days when the Ribbon lodges scattered death through the landlords of Tipperary.

COURT HOUSE RING SCARED.

Prothonotary KENNEDY succeeded a relative in the Prothonotary's office, and is desirous that he himself should be succeeded by a relative (BROWN), in order that his (Prothonotary KENNEDY'S) race for Sheriff next year may be put in the list of booms. It is a nice little family affair all around. For near twenty years the Court House ring has manipulated the county offices on this principle, and the ring has them apportioned out for ten years to come. No Republican outside the close corporation need apply. If his delegates are not bought up, his Convention will be broken up by roughs and loafers hired for the work; then if he succeeds in getting the nomination, as fairly as anything can be done in a Republican Convention in this county, his candidacy will be declared off by a set-up County Committee, and a new convention called to nominate the other fellow, who of course belongs to the Court House ring. This is the experience of SLOAN, the candidate for Coroner, and of a good many other Republicans who have longed for the Court House flesh pots.

These admitted facts have occurred to our mind by the sight of a bugle blast Prothonotary KENNEDY is sending to the Republican voters of the county, urging their presence at the polls to crush out the "rebel Democracy," and all that sort of thing. "Rebel element" occurs in this precious production about a score of times. It fights the civil war over again. But at the tail end of the circular we get at the reason of its existence. An appeal is made for "our excellent local ticket." That lets the cat out of the bag.

Prothonotary KENNEDY sees obstacles in his path to the Sheriff's office, in the growls of dissatisfied Republicans at the domination of the Court House ring. He wants his man BROWN elected Prothonotary as a good base of operations for the Sheriffalty. It is this little fact that has opened the eyes of this prodigious patriot, and set him fuming and gasconading as if he had civil war on the brain.

We have an idea the Democratic and Independent voters of this county, aided by many good Republicans, are determined that Mr. STEPHEN C. MCCANDLESS shall be elected Prothonotary rather than Mr. KENNEDY'S little man. They are going to do this to break up the Court House ring, as well as to keep Mr. KENNEDY out of the Sheriff's office. It is this that troubles Prothonotary KENNEDY and has induced him to fire off his blood and thunder circular. He sees danger to the claim he has set-up for a monopoly of the county offices for self, friends, relatives and the ring generally. No wonder his patriotic soul is fired, and he cries havoc and lets slip the dogs of war.

If there is any boom afloat in the matter of county offices this year, it is a STEVE. MCCANDLESS boom. Said a Republican lawyer and politician the other day "I am going to vote for STEVE., for he possesses a combination of qualities for the office of Prothonotary you cannot find in any other man in Allegheny county." These very words you will hear from nine out of ten men qualified to judge.

And that is what is troubling the Prothonotary that is, and the Sheriff that hopes to be, Mr. B. F. KENNEDY.

OHIO PROSPECTS.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* pays its respects to the Republican game of bluff, characterizing the Ohio campaign in and out of the State. We have watched Ohio politics pretty closely for years, and have remarked this peculiarity of the Republican managers: Whenever they are in close quarters, their brag game commences. The *Enquirer* talks in this fashion:

> We have a soldier ticket, and the soldier vote of Ohio, which is very large, will not be insensible to this fact. We have a currency reform, silver, anti-National Bank ticket, and that idea had a majority of 35,000 last year. The Republicans have done nothing to gain votes since 1878, and then, in 680,000 votes, they had only a majority of 7,000. In seven years the Republicans have not carried Ohio by a larger majority than this, while it has been carried by the Democrats, once by 17,000 and once by 23,000 within that time. As between the two great parties in Ohio, the fight has become an even one with a full vote. The Republican is short-sighted and the Democrat is faint-hearted who can not, or will not, see that this year the soldier vote and the Greenback vote will elect General Ewing and General Rice. The thirty-eight thousand men who voted the National ticket last year hopelessly are still in Ohio, earnest, intelligent, anxious for the triumph of their idea, which embraces the full remonetization of silver and the substitution of greenbacks for National Bank notes. They will not neglect an opportunity to make their idea Governor of Ohio. And there are thousands of soldiers in the State who cannot be intimidated or deceived by partisan falsehoods into voting against two gallant Union soldiers—their comrades. And Maine shows that if anything is probable in human affairs it is the election of Ewing. Lying and bluffing cannot defeat him.

THE CHINESE AND KEARNEY.

The Chinese in San Francisco are gradually monopolizing most of the business and industrial occupations, driving out white merchants, shopkeepers, mechanics and laborers. The small quantity of food required to nourish these Celestials and the cheap and squalid lodgings in which they stow themselves, enable them both to undersell and work for less wages than a white man, thus rendering competition with them next to impossible. They pull down wages and profits just sufficient to give them control. A recent exhibit made from the books of the city License Office in San Francisco shows the extent of the grasp the Asiatics have gained on the business interests of the city. On this side of the continent we can hardly realize it. For instance, there are 77 Chinese dealers in general merchandise; 43 in clothing; 133 in groceries; 94 in tobacco; boots and shoes, 81; tinware, 10; 350 Chinese wash-houses; 261 fruit peddlers or hucksters, etc. They cover the whole range of industrial and business pursuits, big and little, to say nothing of the thousands in the employ of merchants and manufacturers. The list is too long for publication here, but it shows what a wonderful grasp the Chinese have secured on the business of the city, and in connection with the exactions and rule of the great California corporation monopolies, fully explains the growth and power of DENNIS KEARNEY and the sand-lot people. There is no difference of opinion in California on the question that Chinese immigration must be prohibited in the future; but KEARNEY goes a step farther and insists the Chinese now there "must go."

We have by mail the text of KEARNEY'S speech, at the sand-lot in San Francisco, on Sunday week, reviewing the results of the election, and advising that the workingmen participate in the GRANT reception to the extent of burning him in effigy "right here on the sand-lot," as well as in any part of the State he visits. This naturally aroused a great deal of indignation, as the GRANT reception is to be non-partizan, and an attempt to carry it out would probably result in the hanging of KEARNEY, not in effigy but in his own exceedingly improper person. In his speech, KEARNEY congratulated his followers they had got rid of the "honorable bilks" and "the Democratic thieves," and that the contest in California was now between "workingmen and Republicans—patriots and traitors." When he started out to make the canvass of the State, he said he had $40 and he came back with $40.42 in his pockets. "Within the next year California will be hotter than hell." We quote from his harrangue:

> A great hue and cry was raised when we pledged our candidates to accept a reduced salary, because it was a bribe to catch votes. How much of that bribe did you get? I want to see some of those loud-mouthed, blatant blatherskites prevent our men taking their seats. By——, I want to see them just try it on once. We will show that the people are the rulers, and not a few low-minded lawyers. As soon as the next Legislature convenes twenty-two sand lotters are going up there, and will introduce a bill to reduce salaries. How will the Republicans like that? There won't be such a scramble for office then. We shall now enter upon the Presidential contest. California must cast her electoral vote for a workingman for President. We are now in a position to be the great party of the United States. By continuing in the same ratio of progress that we have made so far, in four years from to-day there will be only two parties in the United States, the higher classes and the workingmen. I know whereof I speak. There will be an attempt made to install Grant as dictator. He will be here next month. I hope no workingman will go down to swell the crowd to meet him. While he is being paraded through the streets we will burn him in effigy, right here on the sand-lot, and I call upon all citizens of the State in every part of his route to burn him in effigy. This will be a warning to the whisky and revenue thieves and prostitutes who are here to welcome him.

They do things up very quickly in California sometimes, and we would not be surprised any day to hear that a better marksman than DE YOUNG had proved himself with KALLOCH as a target, had tried his aim on KEARNEY. But DENNIS with all his passion and extravagance seems to know how to care for his own bones. He don't court danger.

MR. HAYES ON THE STUMP.

Mr. HAYES made a speech at a soldiers' reunion at Youngstown, Ohio, Wednesday, which he deemed of sufficient importance to have printed in Washington, and sent over the country two weeks ago for the convenience of the press. The newspapers ought to be much obliged to him, as well as for copies of another speech he is to make out west next week or the week after. This sort of "swinging around the circle" with fixed ammunition put up at Washington by JOHN SHERMAN, is a novel addition to the duties and lustre of the Presidential office, but then one cannot expect much from Mr. HAYES. He got in by crooked methods.

Barring a few sly inuendoes to aid Calico FOSTER as against these gallant soldiers, EWING and RICE, there is nothing in Mr. HAYES' Youngstown speech to which objection need be taken, although it was certainly prepared for a political purpose. He devotes a fragment of it to demolishing the doctrine of peaceable secession, which has been dead ever since WEBSTER laid hands on it forty years ago. When it came to secession by force of arms, the power of the Union effectually stamped it out of existence. EWING and RICE gave some weighty blows in that direction, while Mr. HAYES' friend FOSTER was in his shop trading in calico and sheep pelts.

Then Mr. HAYES branches to the doctrine of State rights and says "unquestionably the States have powers and rights reserved to them in and by the National Constitution." There is no disputing that, but the Constitution puts it in better language: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively." It is something to get one of Mr. HAYES' party these days to admit the States have *any* rights except such as the Federal Government permits them, hence we are glad to note the progress he is making. But people differ as to what are the "reserved rights." True; and the Constitution provides a tribunal to determine such differences, and to the judgment of this tribunal all must bow. That's the Democratic doctrine. We stand on the rights of the States as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. HAYES concludes with a plea that the constitutional rights of every citizen, white or black, must be respected, referring of course to alleged intimidation of voters at the South. Certainly they must, but at the North as well as the South, the bull-dozed operatives of a New England mill, the disfranchised veteran in Rhode Island, and DAVENPORT'S victims in New York, as well as the freedmen of the Southern plantations. There can be no doubt about that. But to secure them protection we must not overthrow the true principles of government, and invest in the Federal authorities police powers forbidden by the Constitution. That's what Mr. HAYES is driving at.

Under the let-alone Southern policy, which Mr. HAYES bargained as the price of the Presidency, the South is getting along very well. There is less lawlessness and greater industry in every Southern State; their productions are largely increasing; education every year is more widely diffused among the races; the negroes are accumulating property, turning their backs to the carpet baggers, and voting the Democratic ticket. These are all signs of progress, and the results of that policy which Mr. HAYES marked out when he turned PACKARD out of the Louisiana Governorship and put in NICHOLLS, notwithstanding PACKARD got more votes than Mr. HAYES' electors in the State. We give great credit to Mr. HAYES for abandoning the meddle and muddle policy of GRANT, no matter if four years in the White House was the inducing reason. But he cannot "go back" on this policy even if he desired, and to do him justice we do not see that he evinces any purpose to do so. Of course he has to give the Stalwarts "taffy" in the shape of words, but that is all he can do. The mailed hand of Federal power no longer rests on any American State, and it never will again, as it did under GRANT'S administration, no matter who sits in the White House.

One thing Mr. HAYES strangely neglects in his Youngstown speech, and that is to say a little something for his pet hobby of civil service reform, or pour forth an indignant blast at the corruption of voters, practiced with money blackmailed from Federal employes. That's the harvest of all his professions in the direction of reform, and it is a great pity he did not publicly recognize the fact. It suggests the probability that he realizes the sham, and realizes also that the people realize it is of the whited sepulchre variety of virtue.

THE Massachusetts Republicans on Tuesday nominated JOHN D. LONG for Governor. He is at present Lieutenant Governor, having been elected last year with TALBOT. He will be BUTLER'S meat.

THE *Gazette* says "there are influences at work designed to turn our government over to Fraud." It has already been done by the perjury, forgery, and bribery of the Returning Boards backed up and sustained by the whole Republican party. HAYES is the name of the Fraud, and he appointed a live rebel preacher minister to Brazil instead of taking a good loyal Boanerges,

THE Republicans are in a minority in the largest vote ever polled in Maine about 700. Their total vote this year is seven thousand seven hundred less than it was at the Governor's election preceding the Presidential election of 1876, when they had a majority of 15,459. We don't exactly see where the Republicans have gained. They count less voters in the State than they did in 1876, and on a larger aggregate vote.

The Constitution of the United States was adopted by the Convention September 17, 1787, and ratified by Conventions of the several States at the following dates:

Delaware	December 7, 1787.
Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787.
New Jersey	December 18, 1787.
Georgia	January 2, 1788.
Massachusetts	February 6, 1788.
Connecticut	January 9, 1788.
Maryland	April 28, 1788.
South Carolina	May 23, 1788.
New Hampshire	June 2, 1788.
Virginia	June 26, 1788.
New York	July 26, 1788.
North Carolina	November 21, 1789.
Rhode Island	May 29, 1790.

THE United States in 1868 exported agricultural implements to the value of $673,381. In 1879 the amount increased to $2,574,998. In 1868 we exported $733,395 worth of live animals; in 1879 we exported $5,994,676 worth. In 1868 we exported $69,024,069 worth of breadstuffs; in 1878-'79 we exported over $210,000 000 worth. Formerly the great part of our cotton manufactures were made abroad and imported to this country. The idea of exporting cotton, except in its raw state was ridiculed. In 1868 we sent abroad $4,827,054 of manufactured cotton. In 1879 we sent over three times as much. In 1868 we sent $30,436,642 in provisions; in 1879 we sent $123,556,232 worth.

GOVERNOR HOYT is to deliver an address this month before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, on the great law case of the last century in this State. It is that of VAN HORNE'S lessee *vs.* DORRANCE, reported in second DALLAS. The case involved several important questions of Constitutional law in relation to the territorial controversy between the States of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. The trial continued fifteen days. VAN HORNE, the plaintiff, claimed under the Penns; DORRANCE, under Connecticut, setting up also an Indian title and an act of Pennsylvania, which was called the "Quieting and Confirming Act." An immense array of lawyers, nearly all of any importance in their day, were engaged at different times in the great controversy, which involved the title of Pennsylvania to a large part of what in the present constitute several of her northern counties. The contention lasted for many years. The affair was full of incidents of a romantic character as well as marked by fundamental facts of much historical and legal interest.

PROBABLY one of the best indications of returning business and industrial activity is the decline of the tramp. He is reported to have disappeared from New England, and in the Middle States his numbers have decreased in a marked manner. The same is true of the West, while in the South he has never prevailed to any great extent. The tramp laws passed in Pennsylvania and other States have had very little to do with the disappearance of the pest. No attempt has been made to enforce them. After all the tramp is not so bad as popular prejudice has painted him. Exceptional cases have been generally accepted as typical of the class. He merely wanted work, and tramped in search of it. What laws could not effect, prosperity has done. The tramp plague may be considered ended. Those who are willing to work will get occupation. There will, of course, be left a few footpads, depraved and dangerous, but the immense army which traveled through the country, demanding work and sometimes committing crimes, has been disbanded, never, let us hope to be organized again.

THE *Gazette* says the real work of "rejuvenating the South will go to the next President," and expects GRANT to be the man. This is one way of saying "Another hell will be organized South." The South is to be "reconstructed" again, the first effort having failed. That means another chance for the carpetbag and scalawag thieves. JOHN PATTERSON, CHAMBERLAIN, KIMPTON, MOSES and the rest of the crew will be recalled from banishment or the penitentiary. That's the Radical ideal of government for the South, but two things stand in the way: GRANT won't be elected, but even if he should be, he can't do it. It is not in the wood. And besides that ULYSSES would be likely to commence cultivating the South for a fourth term—once he gets a third. And then will come the question of life tenure. Certainly, give us GRANT as a candidate next year, with BLAINE as his vice. His recent failure to carry his own State on the popular vote and success in carrying the Legislature by bribery, point to him as the man. GRANT and BLAINE let it be; or if that fails, make it BABCOCK and MULLIGAN. Preserve the unities.

"THE Cattle Belt" of the United States begins to attract attention from its enormous extent and the rapidly increasing value of its products. The cattle yield of Colorado is said to exceed its bullion products in value. A banker in Denver, it is reported, says that he would rather have one hundred stock dealers' accounts than three hundred mining accounts from depositors. The "cattle belt" referred to begins at the Rio Grande, near Corpus Christi, and extends northwest through the interior to the frontiers of Manitoba. In its extreme Southern and Northern portion it is neither highly elevated nor particularly dry, but for the greater part of the immense area included under this distinctive denomination—and it is said to be an area of 350 miles in width by 2,000 miles in length—it lies along the surface of high table lands, of which Northern Texas and Colorado are fair types. Cattle on these plains need to be herded and watched, in order that they may receive water at proper intervals, but it is claimed that the cost of raising a four-years-old steer, selling at the depots at an average of $30, does not exceed from $2 50 to $3 50. The average natural increase of the herds is about 30 per cent. The business is one which requires large capital at the outset, regular wages and strict attention to the best markets, and the inference is that it will speedily fall into the hands of a few large drovers and butchers. The enormous droves on the plains, said to number at the present time nearly 15,000,000, are thought to be in some danger from the approaches of pleuro-pneumonia, but the rapid conversion of grazing lands into farming lands is probably the chief danger to the profits of the system which is now imminent.

HON. CHAPIN HALL, who died on Saturday last, at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, will be remembered by those who can recall the political revolution in Pennsylvania in 1858 as the man who defeated Judge Gillis of Elk, for Congress that year. It was the year of the Anti-Lecompton revolt, and Judge Gillis, who was a devoted friend and follower of Buchanan, was defeated for re-election to Congress by Chapin Hall. Mr. Hall served one term and was little known in public life beyond the fact that he had conquered the old Democratic leader who had ruled in the Northwestern wilderness of the State for the period of a generation. Judge Gillis had settled at Ridgway, as the agent of the Philadelphia Ridgway estate, when there was not a road or a settlement within fifty miles of that new pretty mountain village, and he had been taken from there to New York to be tried for the murder of Morgan, of anti-Masonic fame. He had been in the House and Senate of Pennsylvania and had been chosen to Congress in 1856, but the success of 1858 when the first Republican victory was achieved in the State, was too strong for him and Chapin Hall, then a prominent business man in Warren, defeated him. Judge Gillis is yet living in Iowa, enjoying extraordinary vigor for a man of more than four score years.

THE 1st of September marks the point of separation between the closing and commencement of what is called the cotton-crop year. The receipts for the year, which includes the entire crop, were 5,073,531 bales, an increase of 262,266 bales over last year. The exports amounted to 3,481,004 bales, a decrease of 74,238 from last year but an increase of 453,868 over over the year previous. The home consumption for the year ending September 1 amounted to 1,561,873, an increase of 69,473 over last year. Of the total, consumption for the past year, 1,561,873 bales, 1,375,384 were taken by Northern and 186,489 by Southern mills. This is an increase of 38,742 bales manufactured in the South and 30,731 in the North.

"May It Long Succeed."

[Greensburg Democrat.]

THE PITTSBURGH POST, on the occasion of its thirty-seventh anniversary, donned a new and handsome dress, with an improved appearance. THE POST is always readable, and has for a number of years held a prominent situation as a Democratic journal. Its position on the great questions which agitate the politics of the country has met our views and the sanction of the Democracy west of the Alleghenies more nearly than any other daily published in the United States. May it long succeed and, with increased prosperity in the future, be equally a safe and judicious guide to those who cherish the welfare of our time-honored institutions.

"Richly Deserving."

[Washington Democrat.]

Wednesday last was the thirty-seventh anniversary of THE PITTSBURGH POST, and the proprietors celebrated the event by bringing out the journal in a beautiful dress of new type. THE POST is a carefully and ably conducted Democratic paper, and is richly deserving of the high measure of prosperity it has achieved.

Maine Viewed Oracularly.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

It must be confessed that Mr. Blaine's "winning back" process goes rather slowly at this rate. In 1876 the Republican gubernatorial vote was over 75,000; now it falls short of 70,000, after two campaigns of desperate canvassing, while the Democrats and Greenbackers go over 70,000. The Blaine style of political morals and "splendid" campaigning has cost his party 10,000 votes for two years.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

SIGNS OF WINTER.

Now knock the nuts from off the tree
And stow them in the barn,
And shear the chickens and the geese,
And spin your winter's yarn.
Dig up your outside windows soon
And train them to the wall;
Put on the rubber mouldings, too,
And the storm door withal.
Your cellar floor with coal now dress,
And sharpen up your axe;
Your name get on the voting list,
And promptly pay your tax.
And when the winter's storms shall rage,
And snow and hail shall come,
Just spend your evenings with your wife
And family at home.

—*Boston Transcript.*

WHEN Caleb Cushing was Minister of China he had his visiting cards printed in the Chinese style, on long strips of red paper, with his name, "Ku Shing."

ACCORDING to the Atlanta *Constitution*, a bill is to be introduced into the next Legislature of Rhode Island to change the name of Canonchet to Shotgunchet.

ADELINA PATTI will sing in January in Germany and Austria, beginning at Vienna; in February she will go to the Paris Gaite, and in May to Covent Garden, London.

SOCIALISM is daily extending its influence in Switzerland, owing to its energetic championship by the many Communists expelled from France and Germany who have settled there.

LAST winter, says the Boston *Congregationalist*, it ran like this: "Wanted, the ballot for women." Now the tune has changed, and runs in this wise: "Wanted, women for the ballot."

GENERAL ROBERT C. SCHENCK has been very ill at North Bennington, Vt., and for many days his death was hourly expected. He is, however, now reported as improving and likely to recover.

THE telegram handed into a German office lately—"Can't possibly send 5,000 daggers in one day; not till to-morrow"—plunged the police into excitement until they found that daggers are a kind of needle.

GLADSTONE was a vehement opponent of the present law of divorce in England, and one night made twenty-nine speeches against it in committee. Lord Palmerston told him that he would pass it if they sat till Christmas over it.

OF the canvass in Massachusetts and of Butler's prospects "Templeton" the Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, thinks that "the Republicans are not approaching the campaign of 1879 against General Butler in that united spirit that is necessary to ensure success.

BEN. DAVIS of Lafayette, Ind., forged a note for $28, intending to pay and destroy it before it fell due; but a vindictive enemy learned of the crime, bought the paper, and put the case before a Grand Jury. Davis killed himself on being informed of the exposure.

A YOUNG Japanese lately played a game of billiards against three of the best players, united, at Moscow. The game was 5,000 points at carrom for 75,000 roubles. The Jap's first run was 1,853 points. The game lasted fourteen hours, and he won by three points.

A REWARD of $100 was offered for the delivery of Jack Motter, a reputed horse thief, to the authorities of De Witt county, Ill. Jack walked into the Sheriff's office in the custody of a friend, through whom he received the $100, and with this money he employed a lawyer, who secured his acquittal.

THOMAS A. WHITE, a reporter who has been on the Philadelphia *Press*, visited his old home in Washington a few days ago for the first time in fifteen years. Happening to meet an old playfellow on the street, the latter told him that he, White, had been left $12,000 by a deceased uncle. White looked the matter up and is now in possession of his $12,000.

"OUIDA" is the pseudonym of Louisa de la Rame. She is of French extraction on her father's side; was born about 1840 at Bury St. Edmunds; removed at an early age with her mother and grandmother to London, where she soon began to write for periodicals under her *nom de plume* of "Ouida" (her mispronunciation of Louisa). When still under age she wrote her first novel, "Granville de Vigne."

OLD Judge McCredy of Connecticut, of all things detests slovenly habits. While holding a term in New London he was much annoyed to see two of the jury eating peanuts during a trial. Rapping on the bench with his cane, he called out: "The Sheriff will please preserve order in the court room. The Sheriff will kindly request the gentlemen of the jury to desist from eating peanuts. This is not a circus."

MORE complete returns of the English harvests confirm all that has been predicted as to the loss entailed by the bad season. It is estimated that the loss on the cereal crop is £28,000,000; on the potato crop £15,000,000; on the hop crop £1,250,000, and on the hay crop £15,000,000. A grand total of $300,000,000! As the Pall Mall *Gazette* pertinently observes, "there is no reason for further inquiry as to how it comes about that the manufacturers are fairly alarmed at the prospects of the home trade."

THE *Jeffersonian* of Charlottesville, Va., publishes a copy of the original will of the Polish patriot Kosciusko, which is among the papers in the clerk's office of Albemarle county, and is signed "T. Kosiuzslio." It was admitted to record on the 12th of May, 1819. Thomas Jefferson, who was appointed executor, declined to take upon himself the burden of the execution of the will, in which the testator authorized his executor to sell the whole of his property in the United States and with the proceeds to purchase and educate in trades or otherwise negroes that were held in slavery.

IN Rothernel's Painting of the "Battle of Gettysburg" a Confederate soldier is represented as in the act of falling from a Federal gun upon which he had endeavored to clamber. Henry Ganseman, who is now living at Limerick, a suburban township of Montgomery county, where Mr. Rothernel has his country place, says that the incident is a real one and that he, with a dozen Federal soldiers, discharged his musket at the brave rebel. Though made the target of a number of guns the rebel received a slight wound only and is now a conductor on a railroad in the South.

SUICIDES in the higher ranks of the German army are becoming painfully frequent, a noble young officer at Potsdam having the other day added his name to the list of those who within the last few months, from stress of circumstances peculiar to their position, have incurred a verdict of *felo-de-se*. From official statistics just published it appears that the number of suicides in Prussia since 1874 has gone on increasing to an alarming extent. Whereas in that year 2,826 of such cases occurred, the list in 1877 showed a total of 4,330, divided between 3,559 males and 771 females.

THE CAPTURE OF ANDRE.

An Historical Narrative that Discredits American Patriotism.

The Story of Andre's Capture as Related by Himself.

We are indebted to Captain Charles H. Townsend, says the New Haven (Conn.) *Palladium*, for the following copy of an interesting manuscript. In the year 1817 General King was written to by a friend who desired to know the exact facts in relation to Major Andre's capture, &c. The following letter was written by General King in reply, and, although previously solicited for publication, is now, for the first time, given to the public:

RIDGEFIELD, June 17 1817.—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 9th is before me. I have noted the contents, and am sorry to express the indignation I feel at the idea of being obliged to translate a foreign language to obtain a true history of any part of our revolution. The facts, so far as I am acquainted with them, I will state to the best of my ability or recollection. Paulding, Williams and Van Wort I never saw before or since that event. I know nothing about them. The time and place where they stopped Major Andre seems to justify the character you have drawn of them. The truth is, to the imprudence of the man and not the patriotism of any one, is to be ascribed the capture of Major Andre. I was the first and only officer who had charge of him while at the headquarters of the Second regiment of light dragoons, which was then at Esquire Gilbert's in South Salem. He was brought up by an adjutant and four men belonging to the Connecticut militia, under the command of the Lieutenant-Colonel Jamison, from the lines near Tarrytown, a character under the disguised name of John Anderson. He looked somewhat like a reduced gantleman. His small clothes were nankeen with long white top boots, in part his undress military suit. His coat, purple with gold lace, worn somewhat threadbare, with a small-brimmed tarnished beaver on his head. He wore his hair in a queue with long, black band and his clothes somewhat dirty.

"In this garb I took charge of him. After breakfast my barber came in to shave me, after which I requested him to undergo the same operation, which he did. When the ribbon was taken from his hair I observed it was full of powder. This circumstance with others that occurred induced me to believe that I had no ordinary person in charge. He requested permission to take the bed while his shirt and small clothes could be washed. I told him that was needless for a change was at his service, which he accepted. We were close pent up in a bedroom with a guard at the door and window. There was a spacious yard before the door which he desired he might be permitted to walk in with me. I accordingly disposed of my guard in such a manner as to prevent an escape. While walking together he observed that he must make a confidant of somebody and he knew not a more proper person than myself. I proceed with the major's own story. He said he came up the North River in the sloop of war Vulture for the purpose of seeing a person by flag of truce. That was not, however, accomplished. Of course he had to come ashore in a skiff, and after he had done his business the wind was so high, the Dutchman who took him ashore dare not venture to return him on board. The night following the militia had lined the shore, so that no attempt would be made with safety, consequently he was furnished, after changing his clothes, with a Continental horse and General Arnold's pass, and was to take a route by Peekskill, Crumpound, Pinesbridge, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, etc., to New York. Nothing occurred to disturb him on his route until he arrived at the last place except at Crumpound. He told me his hair stood erect and his heart was in his mouth on meeing Colonel Samuel B. Webb of our army plump in the face. An acquaintance of his said that Colonel Stoddert knew him and he thought that he was gone, but they kept moving along and soon passed each other. He then thought himself past all danger, and while ruminating on his good luck and hairbreadth escapes he was assailed by three bushmen near Tarrytown, who ordered him to stand. He said to them, "I hope, gentlemen, you belong to the lower party." 'We do,' says one. 'So do I,' says he, 'and by the token of this ring and key you will let me pass. I am a British officer on business of importance, and must not be detained.'

"One of them took his watch from him, and then ordered him to dismount. The moment that was done he said he found he was mistaken, he must shift his tone. He says: 'I am happy, gentlemen, to find I am mistaken—you belong to the upper party and so do I; and to convince you of it, here is General Arnold's pass,' handing it to them. 'Damn Arnold's pass,' said they. 'You said you were a British officer. Where is your money?' 'Gentleman, I have none about me,' he replied. 'You a British officer, pooh! A gold watch and no money! Let us search him.' They did so, but found none. Says one: 'He has his money in his boots; let's have them off and see.' They took off his boots and there they found his papers, but no money. They then examined his saddle but found none. He said he saw they had such a thirst for money, he would put them in a way to get it if they would be directed by him. They answered him in this way: 'If we deliver you at King's Bridge, we shall be sent to the sugar-house, and you will save your money.' He says, 'if you will not trust my honor, two of you may stay with me and one shall go with the letter I will write. Name your sum.' The sum was agreed upon, but I cannot recollect whether it was 500 or 1,000 guineas, but the latter, I think, was the sum. They held a consultation for a considerable time and finally they told him if he wrote, a party would be sent out and take them, and then they should all be prisoners. They said they had concluded to take him to the commanding officer on the lines. They did so, and retained the watch until General Washington sent for them to Tappan, when the watch was restored to Major Andre.

"Thus, you see, had money been at Command after the imprudent confession of Major Andre, or any security given that the British would have put confidence in, he might have passed on to Sir Henry Clinton's headquarters with all his papers and Arnold's pass into the bargain. I do not recollect to have seen a true statement of this business in any history that has fallen into my hands. If my memory serves me, Arnold solicited and obtained the command of West Point in consequence of his being an invalid, and the reason why his negotiation was not completed by flag of truce, I will state what General Washington told the French ambassador Luzerne. He stated on his route to Hartford that he dined with General Arnold at Haverstraw at Joshua Smith's, where Arnold and Andre met. General Arnold showed him a letter from General Robinson directed to General Israel Putnam, an officer commanding West Point, requesting an interview by flag on business of the first importance to the United States. General Arnold asked General Washington if he should go and hear what he had to say. General Washington replied that it would be very improper for the commander-in-chief of a post to meet anybody himself. He could send a trusty hand if he thought proper. But, he added, I had no more suspicion of Arnold than I had of myself. This accounts for Major Andre's failure to negotiate by flag, and his subsequent movements.

"I have thus complied with your request, giving you such facts, by what I had from the mouth of Major Andre, and what I heard General Washington tell the French Minister soon after the execution of Andre."

BRITISH landlords are in straits. Lord Willoughby has thirteen farms on his hands the Duke of Portland thirty.

BUTLER DEMOCRACY.

A Tremendous State Gathering at Worcester Yesterday,

And Bold Ben Again Nominated for Governor,

To Run on State and Not on National Issues.

WORCESTER, Mass., September 17.—The Butler Democratic State Convention was called to order by Alonzo V. Lynde, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Hon. J. K. Tarbox was chosen Chairman.

SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Tarbox was received with a round of applause and cheers, and in a speech said: The responsibility of the Democratic division is not upon us. Before our Committee issued the call under which we assemble, they requested the Faneuil Hall Committee to restore the party unity by joining in a union call for a Convention in which all Democrats of the State shall have equal and just representation. This proposal, made courteously and in good faith, met refusal and indignity. For this refusal to submit to the authority of the Democratic constituent body, we denounce the Faneuil Hall managers as factious and disloyal, and foes to the party welfare. We do not invite a controversy. We sought to avoid it. Our self-respect now compels us to meet it.

To our brethren without the State and to the country at large we affirm our adhesion to the organization and flag of the National Democratic party. We falter at no word or syllable of the creed as the great teachers of the Democracy expounded it, and as the recent national councils of the party have applied it to public questions. We stand by the Jeffersonian doctrine of sovereign union of sovereign States, absolute national supremacy over all subjects within the constitutional prerogative of the Federal Government, and State supremacy as absolute over all other objects of legitimate Government cognizance. We insist that State rights does not antagonize or weaken the authority or dignity of the needful vigor of the nation, but sustains and supplements the doctrine of local sovereignty. Secession is dead. The life of the Republic demanded it. State rights survive. The welfare of the Republic needs it.

For twenty years and beyond, one party, and practically one set of men, have ruled public affairs of our State. Under their dominion, the State Government has opened to let in abuses, and shut its portals to the knock of improvement. The Government grows less responsive to public opinion, and more supple to schemes of interested classes. Taxation is unequal. Usury levies extortion on the poor and weak. Chartered privilege fattens its monopolies by public spoliation, and yet the favored classes, the corporations and money lenders, are powerful enough to defeat all measures for equalization of public burdens.

What, then, is our policy and patriotic duty as citizens and Democrats? Shall we be content to raise a vain and inopportune clamor on Federal policies in advance of the election, when they are to go for judgment at the bar of the whole American people? Are State interests of no concern, and Federal interests alone worthy of our patriotic care and solicitude? Is the State so utterly merged and lost in the nation that its local Government can command no political reason for consideration of its welfare and redress of its grievances? Shall we be so selfish and bigoted when our mother State suffers from misrule, and when our might is insufficient for her relief, to refuse to unite our forces with other of her sons who offer to join their strength to ours in the effort for her deliverance. For myself, and I am sure I voice your sentiment and the judgment of the great body of the Democratic voters you represent in these deliberations, I answer, no. Let us so far respect our Commonwealth as to give her precedence in our political campaign, making common cause to that extent with all who choose to ally themselves with us.

The usual committees were appointed and the following resolution adopted:

BUTLER NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Recognizing the general desire of the people, not bounded by the limits of national party divisions, for a change of administration and the promotion of wholesome public reforms in the State government, not reasonable to be hoped for from the powers now in control, through whose neglect or more active fault offense has come; convinced that such a change is demanded by prudent considerations of the political welfare of the State, and in the belief that all citizens who concur in this opinion may consistently and worthily adjourn to another election, when Federal officers are to be chosen, their contentions as to measures and principles of National concern, and confide to the pending election the securing in State affairs the objects of the common desire, we, for these ends, invite all who entertain like sentiments to make common cause with us on this home issue, and we adopt and indorse the candidacy of Benjamin F. Butler of Lowell, for Governor, in the confidence and in the assurance of his public pledge, that, if elected, he will, so far as he shall have official strength, labor to bring back the government of the Commonwealth to efficiency, economy and justice to people of all classes which characterized the earlier days of the Republic.

A committee was then appointed to present nominees for the balance of the ticket.

THE PLATFORM OF THE CONVENTION.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the present State Central Committee shall continue in power till the 1st of January next, and that to-day fifteen new members be selected at large to cooperate with the present State Central Committee, and that the Senatorial Conventions this fall elect members to form a new State Central Committee on the 1st of January next.

THE TICKET.

The following ticket was presented by the Committee and elected:

Governor—Benjamin F. Butler.
Lieutenant Governor—A. C. Woodworth.
Secretary of State—Michael J. Donahue.
Treasurer—D. N. Stailling.
Auditor—D. J. King.
Attorney General—W. D. Northen.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following, and they were unanimously adopted:

First—That the Democrats of Massachusetts, in annual convention assembled, hereby reaffirm their devotion to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party of the country.

Second—That we recognize at this juncture in the affairs of our party the fundamental Democratic maxim of "Right or majority to rule," and we deprecate and condemn any political acts, by whomsoever performed, which threaten this cardinal tenet of our political faith.

Third—That we sincerely regret that a portion of the Democracy, during the last year, have refused to be govered by the decision of the majority, but we earnestly and cordially invite them to reunite with us and to make common cause in our contest with the party which now rules the Commonwealth.

Fourth—That the coming election is for State officers alone. We deprecate the discussion in this campaign of national issues as tending to create divisions between men of different parties who are in entire accord upon all questions at issue which affect the administration of affairs of our beloved Commonwealth.

Fifth—That we demand rigid economy in expenditure in all municipal and State affairs, and the abolition of all sinecures and unnecessary officers.

Sixth—That we insist that the Government of the State be administered by those officers only who are provided for by our Constitution, and that their powers be not delegated to commissions or boards devised and created to avoid responsibility, or to conceal incompetency and maladministration.

Seventh—That we demand such wise legislation as shall compel all corporate bodies to which the State has granted power to take private property for public uses so to exercise their functions as to place considerations of the public good above those of private interest.

Eighth—That the burdens of necessary taxation should be so laid as to bear equally upon all taxable property, and that our laws should be so amended that no property shall escape its just share of such taxation by any device or evasion of the owner, but that no property should be subjected to double taxation.

Ninth—That we are opposed to any system of convict labor in our prisons which brings its products into competition with the free labor of our citizens.

Tenth—That, by successive laws, access to the polls has been unnecessarily restricted, and voters systematically hindered in the exercise of his right. We demand, therefore, that laws in regard to registration be made simple and uniform throughout the State, and that section of the constitution which makes payment of tax prerequisite to voting be repealed.

Eleventh—That the Democratic party now, as in the past, opposes all restrictive sumptuary laws, and especially denounces the so-called civil damage law as mischievous, unjust and dangerous.

A BIG CONVENTION.

The Committee on Credentials reported the Convention the largest and grandest ever held by Democrats of Massachusetts. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-three delegates were present, representing 19 cities and 319 towns.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Now Run in the Interest of the Ohio Campaign.

How Widows of Union Soldiers are Cared For.

THE COMING ARMY REUNION.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland meets here on November 20th, when the statue of General Thomas will be unveiled. General Garfield, Congressman Young of Ohio and General McCook have been appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

CARING FOR THE WIDOWS—OF REBELS.

On Saturday last there was a discharge of twelve female clerks from the Lighthouse Board, a Bureau under the direction and charge of the Secretary of the Treasury. Among those whose services were dispensed with were seven ladies who had lost either husbands, fathers or brothers in the United States Army during the war. One of these yesterday went to Secretary Sherman's Appointment Clerk and demanded to know why she, the widow of a Union soldier, and who also lost two brothers in the Union Army, had been discharged, while Lelia J. Mosby, the sister of the famous guerrilla, and a Miss Jackson, the niece of the person who assassinated Ellsworth at Alexandria, were retained. The lady's feelings were so exasperated at the indignity heaped upon her, and she made such a scene, that she was told she would be reinstated.

OHIO CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION.

Secretary Sherman to-day caused his major-domo, Assistant Secretary Hawley, to prepare for promulgation to the press the information that he (the Secretary) would, in the course of a few days, make arrangements to exchange gold and silver for United States notes at the several sub-treasuries, where convenient. Secretary Sherman, in thus making known his future intentions, admits that up to the present time there has been no actual resumption of specie payment, and confesses to the indictment made against him by General Ewing and others that there is and cannot be actual resumption until gold is exchangeable with United States notes in every village and hamlet in the land. If such had been the case heretofore, and resumption had actually come, as claimed by Sherman in his speech made in Ohio and Maine, there would now be no necessity of designating "convenient" subtreasuries to give the people the chance to see gold coin; and even under the new arrangement thus to be made there will be no resumption—that is to say, the exchange of gold for legal tender—except at "convenient points." These points will be "conveniently" arranged to suit Secretary Sherman for political purposes. Of course Cincinnati will be one of these until, at all events, the Ohio election is over.

CALAMITY IN BOSTON.

A Tenement House Burned—Shocking Scenes.

Several Persons Jump From Third Story Windows—Three Killed, Three Injured and Others Buried in the Ruins.

BOSTON, September 17.—A shocking calamity occurred shortly after midnight to-night at a fire which occurred in a three story tenement house, 128 Gold Street, South Boston. The house was occupied principally by Germans, nearly all of whom were asleep at the time.

The fire broke out in the rear portion of the lower story, and made such rapid headway that before those in the upper stories could descend all avenues of escape were cut off. The scene was one of the greatest distress, as imprisoned victims appeared on the roof and at the windows. In vain attempts to seek safety, several were burned to death, others badly injured, and it is not yet known what is the full extent of the calamity.

Mary Huldeath was burned to death. Her husband is also badly burned, and has been removed to the hospital. Ferdinand Mayruth jumped from the roof of the burning building and was killed. His wife, Emelia, aged twenty-three, jumped from the third story window with her son. The woman had a leg and arm broken, and was otherwise injured, and her boy was badly hurt in the spine. The body of a man who is not yet recognized, but supposed to be Christian Fifer, was found in the ruins. A young woman and two children, known to have been in the house at the time are missing and probably were burned. The damage by the burning of the house is about three thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Of those who are dead, three are burned to a crisp. Mrs. Mary Gillespie, sleeping on the lower floor, was overcome by the smoke and will die.

Farms for Sale.

The undersigned is desirous of selling his farms, in Trimble county, Ky. One of 110 acres, one mile from the Ohio river, three miles from Milton (which is opposite Madison, Ind., a city of 10,000 inhabitants); 80 acres in cultivation, the rest in timber; two-story frame house, apple orchard, 1,000 budded peach trees 4 and 5 years old. The other farm lies adjoining, of 70 acres, 50 in cultivation; good barn and house, apple orchard, 600 budded peach trees 5 years old. Address, J. D. Ray, Milton, Trimble Co., Ky. se20:2tW

THE OLD WORLD.

A War Cloud Hanging Over Europe.

No Prospect of a Bi-metallic Congress.

King Cetewayo of South Africa, Captured.

Distress in England Owing to Depression of Cotton Trade Increasing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TRADE DEPRESSION—GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

LONDON, September 17.—A correspondent at Blackburn says: "One of the largest firms of agents in Lancashire have taken the past fortnight more orders for American cloth for India than they received during the same period for all English firms which they represent."

The Sovereign mills at Preston have closed for an indefinite period, the hands refusing to return to work. Several Preston mill owners announced their intention to close their mills the next three months."

The Manchester *Guardian* says: "Until scarcity begins to be actually felt and not merely threatened, it is not likely the short time policy at Oldham will have any marked effect upon the demand or prices. Deficiency in the supply of cotton now being painfully realized means ultimately deficiency in the supply of yarns and cloth. Cotton operatives at Leigh struck against five per cent. reduction of wages. The masters threaten to close the mills, alleging they can buy goods cheaper than they can produce them."

The *Times* says: "We have every reason to anticipate reviving trade will find our capitalists better able to take advantage of it than in former years, in consequence of the cautious attitude they have maintained by refusing the support of speculative concerns like so many companies being launched in Paris. This course being pursued in Paris is one dangerous element which mars otherwise the generally promising commercial prospect, although the revenue of France has been wonderfully elastic of late years. The grain harvest this year is a partial failure, and of silk there is not even half an average yield. As regards England, judging from a very sensible decrease of commercial failures, there is reason to believe the purging process has at length prepared the way for the revival of prosperity. We hear much less about the depreciation of silver affecting trade with the East."

The Cotton Spinners' Association of Oldham has declared in favor of the adoption of the short time system.

Cross, Home Secretary, in answer to a letter recently received from the Mayor of Middleborough, asking for Government assistance on account of the distress occasioned by the depression of trade, has written that gentleman regretting he has at present no funds for the purpose, but saying that he will lay the letter before Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

GLADSTONE'S UNWONTED TACITURNITY.

Gladstone's policy in ignoring the opportunity to attack the Government upon the Afghanistan affair is exciting universal comment. It is remembered, however, that he abstained in a similar manner from any violent criticism upon the South African war. His present silence is attributed to his anxiety respecting the next election in Midlothian, where he has announced himself as a candidate.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Currie's distillery was burned to-day. The loss is estimated from £200,000 to £400,000.

AFGHANISTAN.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS—THE BRITISH ADVANCING RAPIDLY.

SIMLA, September 17.—A sargeant, with some men of the escort of the British residency have arrived at Ali Khel. Military authorities received information tending to show the frontier tribes have partially interrupted communication between the Khyber Pass and Cabul.

LONDON, September 17.—Khushi, about forty miles from Cabul, will be occupied by the British in a few days and be converted into a rallying point for all chiefs who may elect to join the English.

Indian officials telegraphed further details of the attack on the British residency at Cabul. It is related by a trooper who escaped that when the mutinous troops were making an outcry for their pay, a soldier shouted, "Let us kill the Envoy and then the Ameer." The mutineers then rushed upon the Embassy and stoned some of the servants. Troops composing the escort of the Embassy fired upon the mutineers without orders from the British officers. The mutineers then went for their weapons. They were absent about a quarter of an hour, during which time the British officers might have escaped. The residency was defended from the windows and from a trench made on the outside with a mud roof. The letter sent by the escaped trooper was from Lieutenant Hamilton promising the mutineers six months pay. It was sent at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the mutineers were already on the roof of the residency, which was just being set on fire. The bearer of the letter was thrown from the roof and made insensible. When he recovered he was brought before General Kerim Khan, commander of the mutinous brigade, who said he was powerless against the mutineers, and ordered that the trooper be imprisoned. On revisiting the residency the escaped trooper saw the bodies of Lieutenant Hamilton and Jenkyns stripped and cut to pieces.

CETEWAYO CAPTURED.

HIS KINGDOM DIVIDED AMONG THE ZULU CHIEFS.

LONDON, September 17, 1:30 P. M.—The following dispatch has just been received from South Africa:

CAPE TOWN, August 29, via Oden.—"Marter captured Cetewayo yesterday." Marter commanded a squadron of dragoons.

Since it began, the pursuit of Cetewayo was continued without intermission. Some days before his capture he disbanded his followers and secreted himself in the brush. The British under Colonel Barrow pursued him from kraal to kraal, burning kraals as Cetewayo and his constantly diminishing followers fled before them. The capture was finally made by surrounding him in the bush with a detachment of troops and threatening to shoot him if he refused to surrrnder at once. He was alone and made no resistance.

Sir Garnet Wolsley's policy of distributing Cetewayo's broken power among the chiefs in Zululand is severely criticised in Radical circles as involving an entirely new organization of the country and likely to lead to new and perilous complications. It is affirmed it would have been much wiser on the part of the Home Government to instruct Sir Garnet Wolsley to have granted such concessions as would have made the present dynasty a friend of the crown instead of destroying it. England's entire South African policy, before and during the war, is characterized as both treacherous and foolish. What disposal will be made of Cetewayo's person has not yet been stated.

GERMANY.

RUMORS OF WAR RENEWED—THE BERLIN CITY DEBT.

BERLIN, September 17.—The German military authorities think that if the Czar pushes the Russian troops rapidly on toward the northern borders of Afghanistan he will seriously complicate the British military operations.

The Berlin Municipal debt of 25,000,000 thalers is to be converted from 4½ interest bearing bonds to 4 per cent.

The uneasiness arising from the relations between Russia, Germany and England is increasing, and it is believed, both upon the Berlin and Paris Bourses, that a war cloud is hanging over Europe. Values are already unsettled by the prevalence of anxiety for the diplomatic situation.

The *Tribune* says: "At the visit of Bismarck to Vienna, Germany and Austria will conclude an agreement mutually guaranteeing each other's territory."

Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, had a conference with Bismarck, lasting some hours. The object, it is thought, is important.

SWITZERLAND.

PROPOSED GREAT RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

GENEVA, September 17.—The Austrian State Engineers have completed their plans for the proposed Arlberg railway. The mountain will be placed 528 feet above the level of the sea. The tunnel will be 10,270 metres long. The Minister of Commerce favors making it purely a State railway.

NO BI-METALLIC CONGRESS.

AMERICA'S AGENTS FAIL TO GET CO-OPERATION OF EUROPE.

LIVERPOOL, September 17.—A correspondent of the *Courier*, at London, says: "There is no prospect of a bi-metallic congress which America proposed should be held in London, and to which the British Government provisionally assented a meeting this year. America's agents have failed so far to obtain the assent of some of the leading nations."

TURKEY.

ATTEMPTS MADE TO ASSASSINATE THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 17.—Numerous sensational reports of attempts on the life of the Sultan are current. On Wednesday, a man, believed to be insane, tried to force his way into the garden of the palace and wounded three soldiers. He was seriously wounded himself in the struggle.

THE PARDON MILL.

A Large Number of Cases Heard, but Only One Pardon Granted.

Rehearings Refused in Several Allegheny County Cases.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, September 17.—The Board of Pardons reassembled to-day.

The cases of Daniel Lafferty and Elliott of Allegheny county, charged with rape, were held under advisement.

Rehearings were refused in the following Allegheny cases: James Oyler, Joseph Crown, David Day, James Lacock, John C. Stroup, Darby McDonough.

A rehearing was granted in the case of William Lynch, larceny, Butler.

The only pardon recommended was in the case of Cyrus Wagner, wrongfully convicted of burglary in Berks county.

PARDONS REFUSED.

Pardons were refused in the following cases: John Squint, riot, Berks; Cyrus Kline, horse stealing, Berks; Morris Springfield, manslaughter, Philadelphia; John Brown, larceny, Westmoreland; William and Morgan Kline, larceny, Greene; Chas. Z. Bimbaum, embezzlement, Philadelphia; Robert Dickey, Washington; John McDonald, manslaughter, Schuylkill; E. J. Linten, burglary, Fayette; Lemuel Hill, felonious assault and battery, Armstrong; John Dolan, embezzlement, Schuylkill; George Barsley, Philadelphia; W. D. Halfman, forgery, Philadelphia. Halfman was convicted of raising a share of Philadelphia and Reading railroad stock to three hundred, and sentenced to seven years and six months. He claimed that the evidence was insufficient to warrant the verdict and sentence, the principal witness (Elbert) testifying against Halfman to keep himself outside of the penitentiary.

THE CASE OF W. H. CLULEY.

In the case of W. H. Cluley, for whom ex-District Attorney Montooth appeared before the Board of Pardons, a numerously signed petition represents that he has been sufficiently punished, and gives as an additional reason that he should be pardoned the fact that he has a large family depending upon him for support.

W. W. Patrick, in a letter to Col. M. S. Quay, remonstrates against a pardon. He says: "I again write you on the same subject that renewed our acquaintance of earlier years, viz.: The imprisonment of Wm. Cluley, and call your attention to the declaration you made to me in Harrisburg, to wit: if sent back, you would not recommend his pardon again. I am quite sure I could satisfy you or any one who would hear my story he is not entitled to your sympathy. In short, it is downright *insolence* on his part and that of his family to apply. He pleads (*nolo contendere*) and is again sentenced to ten years, and was sent over last Sunday. His brother Sam is now having a paper numerously signed for a pardon, and if successful the indebtedness of Phillips & Cluley of $90,000 is paid and the villains have accomplished their work, and I, among others, have lost my money, and the ends of justice been defeated. Do the favor to write to me.

The following cases were heard but no action taken:

Peter McManus and John O'Neill, the Mollies of Northumberland county, under sentence of death.

R. P. King, one of the embezzling clerks of the water department of Philadelphia, sentenced to $400 fine and two years and two months imprisonment for embezzlement.

Franklin Tracy, McKean Co., sentenced to death for murder. His attorney asked for the commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment on the ground of alleged insanity. During the argument two brothers of the condemned (Catholic priests) were present. Tracy is respectably connected, and his victim was the daughter of wealthy parents.

Edward Kelley, Philadelphia, larceny; Cyrus Wagner, Berks county, burglary; Owen Gallagher, Wm. Marthail, and Jas. Knight, Montgomery Co., burglary and larceny; Robert J. Linton, Fayette Co., burglary.

The Board adjourned till to-morrow.

Are Fat People Healthy.

Why are fat people always complaining? asks some one who entertains the popular though erroneous notion that health is synonymous with fat. Fat people complain because they are diseased. Obesity is an abnormal condition of the system, in which the saccharine and obleaginous elements of the food are assimilated to the partial exclusion of the muscle forming and brain producing elements. In proof of this, it is only necessary to assert the well-known fact that excessively fat people are never strong, and seldom distinguished for mental powers or activity. Besides, they are the easy prey of acute and epidemic diseases, and they are the frequent victims of gout, heart disease, and apoplexy. Allan's Anti-Fat is the only known remedy for this disease. It contains no acid, is absolutely harmless, and is warranted to remedy the most confirmed case of obesity, or corpulency.

THE SOUTHERN PLAGUE.

The Disease Spreading in Concordia.

A New Movement to Reduce the Population of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 17,—Nine cases in all—four white and five colored—were reported to the Board of Health to-day. Five deaths occurred. A conference was held this afternoon between Hon. John Johnson, Dr. J. W. Ross, representing the National Board of Health, and several influential leaders of the colored people, which was most satisfactory to all. The object in view is to establish a camp of observation, to which colored people will go and remain ten days, after which time they will be permitted to go forth into the country seeking labor. There will be a meeting to-morrow of the several colored organizations in the city, when the plan agreed upon this afternoon will be submitted to the masses, and it is thought will be favorably considered and acted upon.

Donations to the Howards to-day aggregated $462.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 17.—The following telegram, addressed to D. P. Porter and John Johnson, committee, was received from Washington this afternoon: It has been decided by the President and Cabinet, after full consideration that since the recent action of Congress, relief for people in yellow fever camps must come either from the National Board of Health or State authorities. Congress having passed a law on the subject, Federal action must be guided thereby.

(Signed.) GEO. W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The President of the National Board of Health telegraphs that we will supply rations to persons now to go out of Memphis into the camp for a period in no case to exceed twenty days.

AFFECTING INCIDENTS.

An interesting incident occurred during the dying moments of Mr. Kreuter, a refugee who sought safety for his family on Horn Lake Island, about fifteen miles south of the city. On Sunday, when it was known that he was dying, he begged his wife to kiss him before he became unconscious. The heart-broken wife did so, and continued to bestow her kisses upon him until at the moment when black vomit seized him their lips were together, and the poisonous liquid was thrown in her face and eyes, and even into her mouth and throat, her husband dying with her in his arms. It is but a repetition of other similar cases that have transpired this last year. At this writing Mrs. Kreuter has shown no symptoms of the disease, and has never had it. Learned medical men claim that there is no infection from black vomit, and these incidents go to corroborate their opinion.

The Arnold family, consisting of nine persons, living on the Horn Lake road, about five miles south of the city, have suffered fearfully the last month. Four have died and the mother will probably die to-night. Three are down, but will recover. Another member has escaped the attack up to to-day. A remarkable incident connected with the cases is that no one but a lady neighbor and a physician are allowed to visit the house. The lady nursed the family, but has never had the fever. The strange part of this is that her son, who has remained at home, and her servant, have taken the disease, and will die, though neither one has ever seen or been near any one else than the lady nursing the Arnold family. Truly this confounded disease develops strange freaks.

NEW ORLEANS, September 17.—A Greenville (Miss.) special reports that doctors decided yellow fever is at Concordia, and trace the infection to Memphis. Three new cases were reported. One hundred and fifteen persons remain in Concordia unable to get through shot and gun quarantines.

THE JERSEY LILY,

And How Her Purity Has Been Smirched by London Life.

The Prince of Wales Said to be a Party of the Other Part.

The cable dispatches announce that a divorce suit is before the London Courts against Mrs. Langtry, the celebrated beauty and otherwise the "Jersey Lily." A London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, under date of September 4, gives this premonition of the affair:

Within the last week a curious rumor which was bruited about some months ago, then denied, and finally "explained" in various ways, has been revived, and it is being openly asserted that His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, for the second time in his life, is about to figure as co-respondent in a divorce case. This time it is the well known Mrs. Langtry whose name is being coupled with that of the Prince. In short, if rumor be correct, Mr. Langtry has filed a petition for divorce, on the grounds of his wife's adultery with a number of men, among others H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. I am told that every effort has been and is being made to hush up the matter, but that Mr. Langtry is determined to be no "respecter of persons."

The Prince was made a co-respondent in the celebrated Mordaunt divorce suit, and went into the witness-box and denied on oath his improper intimacy with lady Mordaunt. Sergeant Ballantine was counsel for Sir Charles Mordaunt, and after the Prince had given his evidence, with a fulsome crawling to Royalty and a vision of a judgeship in the dim vista of the future—a vision which, I am dnfeignedly glad to say, has never been realized—the learned counsel remarked that, after the clear and satisfactory manner in which his Royal Highness had given his evidence, he could not think of subjecting him to the awakwardness of a cross-examination! That is what I call doing your duty to your future King at the expense of your present client. However, if the present case come to an issue, as there seems every prospect of its doing, I don't think Ballantine will be retained for the petitioner.

The Queen has lately intimated that the sale of photographs of so-called fashionable beauties has her severe displeasure, and an attempt will be made to limit the abuse. Probably her Majesty will put the screw on by declining to receive at Court ladies who permit the sale of their photographs. The Queen is waking up to a knowledge of the fact that her Court formerly boasted of as the most virtuous in Europe, is little better than a sink of iniquity and a hotbed of vice. If her Majesty would take her place at the head of society, a place which her position entitles her to, and which she is paid nearly £400,000 a year to fill, she would do something practical toward cleaning the Augean stables. At present the Prince of Wales is recognized as taking his mother's place in society, and, rightly or wrongly, His Royal Highness is looked upon as a "gay Lothario," and the tone of English society suffers accordingly. It has been reported that the Prince is about to make a lengthened tour through the Australian colonies. Probably this may be with a view to getting out of the way until the unpleasant. Langtry business blows over. No man of common sense believes *all* the stories about the Prince's amours which used to be common talk, and which even yet crop up occasionally. H. R. H. may be a much-maligned man, but there is an old saying that where there is so much smoke there must be *some* fire, and the popularly received impression is that the Prince is not so particular as he might be in his habits of life.

CAMPAIGN LYRIC.

What "Carolus" Thinks of the Candidacy of Steve C. McCandless.

[From the Evening Chronicle of yesterday.]

"Carolus," an old-time contributor to the *Chronicle*, and a firm friend of S. C. McCandless, Esq., has sent in the following effusion. It is given as received:

HERE'S success to you, STEVE, my old comrade,
Expressed with a hearty good will;
Success in your new undertaking,—
The race for the Commonwealth quill.
You have friends who will lend you their voices
When the cheers of the contest begin;
You have deep in your generous bosom
The mettle and spirit to win.

You have earnest, intelligent aiding
From men who appreciate worth,
Who believe its possessor could never
Dishonor himself or his birth.
Not a head high enough to distinguish
The air that a gentleman breathes
But will hail you uncovered and greet you
With ballots for victory's wreathes.

For the people of old ALLEGHENY
Love fairness, whatever the fight;
They endorse whom they deem most worthy
And vote as they think to be right.
And her honors no more may be squandered,
Nor office to plunderers go
When her yeomen can rise in their power
And strike for a BAILEY or STOWE.

With the standard of Honesty o'er you
The honest will stand at your side,
And the trumpet-toned voice of their judgment
Will fill honest bosoms with pride.
For their temper no more is submissive
To juggling political bands—
Honest men, honest money and service
Are now what the voter demands.

Then success to you, STEVE, and your fortunes
When the shouts of the battle begin;
In your friends, you have all the assistance,
In yourself, all the merit to win.
So be firm in the faith that the people
Decree that the fittest prevail,
And submit to our noble old county
Whether "tickets" or "merit" shall fail.

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Newspapers Against the City—The New Castle Railroad.

A Test Case—Bills in Equity—Pike Street Opening—New Township.

On Tuesday the trial was commenced in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 in the cases of the proprietors of THE POST, *Commercial Gazette*, *Dispatch*, *Chronicle* and *Freiheits Freund* against the city of Pittsburgh. These are suits brought by the plaintiffs to recover from the city a certain sum due the proprietors of each newspaper for advertising the delinquent tax list. The list, it will be remembered, was published in each of the journals mentioned in 1878. Subsequently bills were presented for the advertisement, and as the city authorities, after a great delay, showed no disposition to pay the debt, suits were entered for the recovery of the amounts due. The cases have been before the Court for some months, and it will be recollected that an effort was made by the newspapers, before the summer vacation, to have them tried by the Judges, and dispense with the trouble and expense of calling a jury. This proposition was refused by the city, whose attorneys insisted upon a jury trial, which, as stated above, was commenced on Tuesday. The cases are being tried together, before Judge White. The newspaper proprietors are represented by Mark W. Acheson, Major A. M. Brown and Sol Schoyer, Jr., and the counsel for the defendant are D. T. Watson and City Attorney Bigelow. The testimony thus far elicited shows that the advertisement was inserted by order of Thomas H. Phelps, Collector of Delinquent Taxes, at the regular advertising rates and that the papers were put to extra expense in publishing the list. The case is an interesting one and has been attracting considerable attention.

THE NEW CASTLE RAILROAD.

Some days since a number of Butler county stockholders of the Pittsburgh, New Castle & Lake Erie railroad made application in court to have the recent Sheriff's sale set aside. Prior to this the sale had been confirmed. On Tuesday a motion to quash the petition of the Butler county stockholders was filed. The following reasons are given for the motion: That the application to set aside the sale was not made within a reasonable time, but, on the contrary, after the confirmation by the court; that no sufficient reason has been assigned for the setting aside of the sale; that the validity of the proceedings for the sale and the confirmation cannot be questioned or avoided by the rule or proceedings taken on said petition; that if the facts be as alleged the petitioners have a clear legal remedy for the supposed grievances; that purchasers at Sheriff's sale are not liable for the matter alleged as grounds for setting aside the sale, and that the order of Court made preceding the application is a bar to the application. The Court granted a rule to show cause why the petition to set aside should not be quashed.

A TEST CASE.

A test case between the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad Company and A. L. McGeary was tried last week. The question of interest was the right of the company to recover unpaid assessments on its capital stock. The defendant has thirty-five shares of stock which he received by assignment from two holders, and the suit was brought by the company to recover $420 with interest, the amount of the unpaid assessment on his stock. The defendant claimed that he made an agreement with the company, through its Secretary and Treasurer, by which he took bonds of the company and was relieved from further calls for unpaid assessments for five years thereafter. The company's counsel objected on the ground that the Secretary and Treasurer had no authority to bind the company by such an agreement. The court excluded the offer because there was no proof that the Directors had authorized the Secretary and Treasurer to make such an agreement. An alteration in the charter of the company was also one of the grounds of defense. Quite a number of persons were interested in this suit. A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of the claim. Judge Bailey, in regard to the effect of the alteration of the charter on the liability of stockholders, ruled that the passage of the act of 1872, and the acceptance of its provisions by the railroad company, operated to release the stockholders from further subscriptions, but that the subsequent purchase of stock by defendant, his attendance at the meetings of the company, and his voting at these meetings, showed that he had accepted the changed terms of the charter, and operated to bind him to these terms.

BILLS IN EQUITY.

Scott & Roberts on Saturday filed a bill in equity against Forsaith & Donely. The plaintiffs are the manufacturers of a patent known as "Scott's Lubricating Compound" used in rolling mills. They complain that the defendants manufacture a similar article and brand it "Scotch Lubricating Compound." They further allege that it is an infringement on their rights, and ask that an injunction be granted and that damages be awarded them!

THE PIKE STREET CASE.

Judge Collier on Saturday ordered that the famous case of the opening of Pike street and the suit of Mr. Graver be sent back to the City Viewers with orders that they assess the damages on those benefitted by the opening of the street and assess the remainder on the city.

A NEW TOWNSHIP.

On Saturday Judge Collier granted a decree dividing Wilkins township into two parts, and creating a new township, called "Sterrett township." The matter has been before the court frequently, but it has never been carried to a successful termination until the present term.

SUIT AGAINST THE WEST PENN ROAD.

Yesterday John W. Staub brought suit in ejectment against the West Penn Railroad Company. The plaintiff claims that he owns a piece of land in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, which is now in the possession of the railroad company, and which he wants to obtain. The object of this is to try the title of the railroad company to the slopes and banks of the old canal.

PACIFIC GRANT BOOM BUSTED.

Proposed Monster Excursion to Welcome Him Home Abandoned.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.—General Grant's circle of friends here, of which George W. Childs is the head center, desire it to be understood that the purpose of organizing a monster excursion to the Pacific coast to welcome the ex-President upon his arrival there has been finally abandoned, and an announcement of this decision will soon be made. While the managers of this excursion primarily, perhaps, originated it for the purpose of making money, there can be no doubt that at the beginning they received very great political encouragement. Some of the managing men of the Grant machine were hand-in-glove with the originators of this enterprise, and expected to be Adjutants and Lieutenants and Majors in the Grant cavalcade which was to cross the continent and return with General Grant in a triumphant procession.

The cooler heads among Grant's friends, however, discovered that popular opinion was against it; that the principal newspapers, including some very prominent Republican journals, denounced it, and that it was evident that the interpretation of the movement would be that it was designed as an attempt to force Grant upon the Republican Presidential Convention. This, it was thought, would hurt his chances; and it is significant, perhaps, that the strongest friends of the renomination of Grant have lately been among the most active in discouraging this enterprise.

The fact that the scheme has been abandoned may be considered not that a conviction prevailed on the part of Grant's friends that he is not to be a candidate, but that these friends desire that no step be taken which can in any way hazard the chances. The journey to the Pacific coast is given up, therefore, that the Grant boom may not be injured.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

Berry, Democrat, Elected to Congress from the Third District.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—It has been considered certain that, in the Third Congressional district, McKenna, Republican, was elected over Berry, Democrat, by a small majority. Official returns from all except two counties, Humboldt and Trinity, have been received.

LATER—Official returns just received from Humboldt give Berry 171 majority, which the returns from Trinity cannot materially change.

One of Mr. Lincoln's Best.

Mr. Labouchere tells a good story of Lord Lyons, the bachelor Minister of Great Britain at Washington during the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln. On the birth of Prince Albert Victor of Wales, His Lordship called on the President to announce the auspicious event. Lincoln listened rather abstractedly to the official statement and was so rude as to glance at some papers before him as though he had business of a more pressing kind on hand. When Lord Lyons had left off speaking "Old Abe" looked up as if starting out of a doze, chucked the English Minister under the ribs and exclaimed, "Go thou and do likewise." The disgust of Lord Lyons was unutterable, but he wisely decided that it was best to take no notice of the president's conduct. What, indeed, could he say, or do, or write?

A Horrible Tragedy.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., September 15.—A horrible tragedy was committed in this city between one and two o'clock this morning. Mrs. Charles Zimmerman, the wife of a barber, became insane, and after throwing her baby, three months old, into a well in the cellar, jumped in head foremost. A daughter, sleeping with her mother, woke up, and missing her made search, finding the bodies. The mother had inquired about the water in the well after retiring and had threatened to put an end to her life.

Worthless Stuff!

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column. 35

Advance of Nails in Wheeling.

WHEELING, September 15.—The nail card was further advanced at a meeting of manufacturers here to-day to $3 00. The mills have been declining orders at last week's card on account of advancing tendency of pig iron and the number of orders already on their books.

THOSE who have an itching head should use *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer* to stop it.

$10 to $100 Invested in Wall Street

Stocks makes fortunes every month. Send for Pamphlet explaining everything. SIMPSON & CO., 49 Exchange Place, New York. se8:eod&Wdw

An Individual Inquiry of Every Reader.

The opportunities occur for a fortune to every man, it is said, some day or another, but how seldom does a man really know the exact opportunity. The newspapers every now and then tell of some person who has drawn a hundred thousand or a thirty thousand dollar prize in the long established Louisiana State Lottery, which is drawn on the second Tuesday of every month, at New Orleans, La. But does it ever strike the reader on reading about the lucky man that a similar good fortune might attend him if he were to send two dollars for the next, which is the 113th drawing,

YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS.

Memphis' Woes as Told by an Eye Witness.

Interview With President Langstaff of the Howard Association—

How the City is Governed and the Sick Cared For—Relief Asked.

Mr. A. D. Langstaff, President of the Howard Association of Memphis, Tenn., arrived in the city Thursday in quest of aid for the fever stricken people of that city. Mr. Langstaff was circulating among our business men Thursday, and in the afternoon was present at a meeting of the gentlemen who served on the Pittsburgh Relief Committee last year. This committee decided to call a general meeting of citizens to be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at ten o'clock Friday morning. Mr. Langstaff will be present to address the meeting.

The reporter Thursday evening met Mr. Langstaff, when an interview was had with the gentleman in reference to the present condition and future prospects of the plague stricken city.

CARE OF THE SICK AND GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

"How are the sick cared for and how is the city governed?"

"There are two associations in Memphis; the first is the Howard which takes care of the destitute sick by providing them with doctors, nurses, medicines and nourishment. Then there is the Safety Committee, of which D. T. Porter is Chairman, composed of citizens some of whom are also members of the Howard Association. Their duty is to take general charge of the city, which is now legally known as a taxing district, of which Dr. Porter is President."

"What do you mean by a taxing district?"

"It was found during the epidemic of 1878 that there was an absolute necessity to thoroughly clean up the streets, alleys and the bayou of Memphis, to which very little attention had been paid by previous officials, as the taxes which had been collected had been applied to the payment of interest on the enormous debt of Memphis (about five and a half millions) and other purposes than sanitaries. In order to clear up the city the old government was set aside and the Legislature appointed a new government, which is called the Taxing District and which is without power to run in debt. The government consists of three persons, two appointed by the Legislature and one elected by the people. These gentlemen are merchants of Memphis, who accepted these offices at the sacrifice of their business interests for the general welfare. They have full control of the fire and police department. When this temporary government had been established they collected taxes for sanitary purposes and by the first of April had thoroughly cleaned up the town from one end to the other, and had organized a squad of garbage wagons, which removed thousands of loads of dirt, some of which had been accumulating in Memphis for years. The good work still goes on."

"How does the Howard Association do its work?"

"By visiting from house to house, thereby finding those afflicted and providing for their wants by sending physicians and nurses when necessary. Without this general visiting many would become victims of the fever and die before aid would reach them. Even with this care on our part persons have been found in their houses, which they had occupied alone, who had been dead several days, and to which dead bodies attention had been called by the sickening smell arising therefrom."

THE CITY DESERTED—CAMP LIFE.

"What is the population of Memphis?"

"Forty-two thousand, ordinarily, but in consequence of the epidemic about 26,000 of our people are scattered over the North, East and West, leaving in Memphis about 12,000 people, 11,000 of whom are negroes. About 4,000 of our people are located in the camps, situated from six to twelve miles from Memphis. In these camps there have been but few cases of fever. One camp, known as Camp Father Matthew, consists of Catholics, and is governed by rules established by the priests. Camps Marks and Langstaff are governed by military rules. They are under charge of Col. John Cameron appointed by the Governor. Camp Benges, occupied by Germans, is governed by their own rules. All the camps are supplied with food and other requisites by the Safety Committee, to purchase which the citizens of Memphis and Tennessee furnish the means."

"Do the people live in idleness?"

"No employment can be given them yet but it is hoped to furnish them employment in the surrounding country as soon as cotton is ready to be picked. There are only about two hundred negroes in camp."

EXTENT OF THE EPIDEMIC—EXPENSES.

"How many are down with the fever in the city?"

"There are about four hundred in various stages of the disease."

"What is the number of new cases and deaths per day?"

"There are, on an average, thirty new cases and twelve deaths daily."

"What are the prospects for the future?"

"It will probably abate somewhat about the first of October but there will be no cessation until frost, which usually comes between November 1st and 15th."

"How much money will you require until the fever abates?"

"The expenses of the Howard Association have been $1,000 per day but owing to a scarcity of funds we were compelled to relinquish the attention which we had been giving the sick. If funds are furnished to continue the relief necessary to save the lives of the destitute a sum not less than $60,000 will be required."

MEMPHIS' LOSS AND HER FUTURE PROSPECTS.

"What has been the loss from the epidemic?"

"Our citizens in being compelled to leave their homes must incur an extra expense of $10,000 per day. Business is entirely suspended, which will entail a direct loss to the merchants of a sum extending into the millions."

"What are the future prospects of Memphis?"

"Many precautions will be taken to wipe out the disease. It is thought the disease this year emanated from the privy vaults, which extend twenty to sixty feet under the ground, and which the frosts of last winter did not reach. This winter these vaults will be filled with dry earth, the bayou will be made to convey the surface water to the river, the town will be sewered and everything done that science suggests to make Memphis what nature intended her to be by her elevation of three hundred feet above the river, the cleanest city in the land. Then we hope no more visitations of this terrible fever will occur and we believe a new era will dawn upo Memphis."

OBJECT OF THE VISIT AND HIS SUCCESS.

"Your mission is to collect funds for the sufferers from the fever?"

"Yes. I left Memphis on Monday, September 1st, for the purpose of visiting the relief committees of last year in different cities and collecting such funds as may have been left from last year. We hoped by such a course to avoid the necessity of an appeal to the people at large. It was understood before I left Memphis that if I failed to obtain the funds within four days a general call upon the people at large would be issued by the Association. This was made imperative, as the treasury, when I left Memphis, would be empty within the specified four days. At Louisville $600 were obtained from ex-Mayor Jacob. No balance was found at Cincinnati or St. Louis, hence the necessity of making a general appeal. Realizing that in consequence of the light mortality this year as compared with previous epidemics, we would fail to arouse general sympathy for our misfortunes, I deemed it advisable to continue my journey for the purpose of personally presenting the status of our troubles in Memphis and the absolute necessity of immediate aid. I have conferred with committees at Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago."

"What success have you been meeting with?"

"St. Louis raised $1,000 the first day, which was forwarded at once. Chicago has doubtless done likewise. I have not heard from Louisville or Cincinnati, but am satisfied they have taken up the cause and are assisting the Association."

It is to be hoped the Pittsburgh public will at least liberally respond to Mr. Langstaff's desires for a full attendance at the meeting to-day.

CHICAGO.

Churches Converted into Wicked Play Houses.

Pious People Taking the Devil into Partnership that Profits May Accrue.

CHICAGO, September 13.—A rather interesting row is in progress in certain religious circles on the subject of the encroachments of the stage upon the sacred domain of the Church. That eminently clever, but entirely pious "snap," the revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" under clerical auspices, is the cause of the trouble. Two of the largest and finest churches in the city, the Michigan avenue Baptist, on the South Side, and the Union Park Congregational, on the West Side, have been converted into theaters for the space of a week, wings, flats and "props" taking the place of the pulpit and the communion table. It has been a mercenary scheme throughout, beginning with the manager, whose career in the show business has been varied and checkered, both as to means and results, and ending with the church authorities, by whose connivance this curious alliance of the religious and the theatrical was brought about. The manager saw a chance to work the church people profitably, and the church trustees, always at their wits' end to keep the financial branch of the Gospel business out of bankruptcy, closed with a proposition that gave assurance of benefiting the society treasury. Both churches are badly in debt, the Michigan Avenue Baptist being mortgaged so hopelessly as to preclude the possibility of its redemption through any means visible or conceivable; while the Union Park Congregational is carrying a heavy funded debt, to meet the interest on which, along with their church expenses, is a never ceasing source of trouble to the Trustees. It has been customary with both of these churches to lease the auditoriums for concerts, readings, lectures, etc., and considerable revenue has been derived from this source. Whatever atmosphere of sanctity there may have been once in these orthodox edifices was long ago sadly vitiated by the invasion of worldly and mercenary enterprises. But it seems there was a limit to this sort of infringement; the extra pious portion of the congregations drew the line at "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and although the woes of the sable saint have excited the sympathies of large and paying audiences throughout this week, there has been expressed among the church people the strongest disapproval and indignation at the course of the Trustees in permitting the desecration of the Lord's temple by hiring it out for a theatrical performance. The deacons profess to have been surprised and shocked at the introduction of scenery and all the adjuncts of stage representation, and declare that they never would have consented to the arrangement had they been consulted. The trustees, on the other hand, take things coolly, accepting their stipulated share of the gross receipts, and having no doubt that the sensitive souls that grieve over this profaning over the sanctuary will so far recover from the shock as to view with complacency the improved condition of the church treasury resulting from this partnership with play actors.

Woman's Strategy.

"Jack," said a pretty girl to her small brother the other day, "I want you to do something for me—that's a good fellow."

"What is it?" growled Jack, who is the brother of the period.

"Why, you know that wig and mustache you used in theatricals?"

"Well?"

"Well, won't you just put them on and go to the concert to-night? Augustus and I will be there, and, Jack, I want you to stare at me the whole evening through your glasses."

"What! you want me to do that?"

"Yes; and as we come out you must stand in the door and try to slip me a note, take care that Gus sees you, too."

"Well, I declare!"

"Because you see, Jack, Gus likes me, I know; but then he is awful slow; and he's well off, and lots of other girls are after him, and—and he's got to be hurried up a little, as it were."

A Chaplain Dead.

The Rev. John P. Betker, chaplain for a number of years past of the New York City Prison, died on Thursday night, at the age of sixty-four years. Mr. Betker was born in Pittsburgh. In the early years of his ministry he preached on circuits in Virginia, and because of his well known

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE

PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. NO other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases. Lumbago, Pains in back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

HEMORRHAGES, BLEEDING FROM the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

DIPHTHERIA AND SORE THROAT. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

CATARRH. THE EXTRACT IS THE Only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

SORES, ULCERS, WOUNDS, SPRAINS AND BRUISES. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

BURNS AND SCALDS. FOR ALLAYLAYING heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

INFLAMED OR SORE EYES. IT CAN be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

EARACHE, TOOTHACHE, AND FACEACHE. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

PILES, BLIND, BLEEDING OR ITCHING it is the greatest known remedy rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chating and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

FOR BROKEN BREAST AND SORE NIPPLES. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never bewithout it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS—NO PHYSICIAN need be called in for the majority of female diseases in the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. See the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c.	$1 00 and	$1 75
Toilet Cream		$1 00	
Catarrh Cure			75
Dentifrice		50	
Plaster			50
Lip Salve		25	
Inhaler			50
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)		50	
Nasal Syringe			25
Ointment		50	
Medicated Paper			15

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POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, New York and London.

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11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods	25
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17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding	50
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19.	CATARRH, Acute or chronic, Influenza	50
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21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
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Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions.....$10 00
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No. 255 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Call or write and make your engagements previous to coming to have your work done, as my time is usually engaged in advance.

jy4:1yd&W

WANTED—THE HEIRS OF CAROLINE WEBER, nee SCHREINER, from Vienna, who was born in 1828, emigrated 1847, and married in Pittsburgh in 1849 or thereabouts. The papers in this case, which involves 7,500 Austrian guilders, have been referred to me.

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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. R. MUNROE.

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A GOOD PLAN.—THE MOST PROFITable way for dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits pro rata among the shareholders, according to the market. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount from $10 to $10,000 or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. LAWRENCE & CO., 57 Exchange Place, New York. se3:MWF3m

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Messrs. Ralston & Son, of Indiana Station, report, for the benefit of those suffering with BOILS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA, SORE EYES, and all Blood diseases, that they can be cured by the use of Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. A friend of ours was cured of Scrofula that had been coming on for five years. The flesh was EATEN OFF HER ARM, so that you could see the sinews working. The new flesh is now growing on rapidly. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is sold by all druggists. ap19:eowW

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AT G. D. SIMEN'S.

Special and Attractive Low Prices for the Fall Trade in BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS to all my Patrons and the Public generally.

☞All solid leather goods warranted.

Children's Gr. Heavy Sole Shoes	4 to 7	65
" " "	7 to 11	70
" A. C. Copper Tip Shoes		65
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" Tur. Mor. Button Shoes	$1 and $1	25
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" Lasting Gaiters,	$1 00, $1 25 and	1 50
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" French Kid Button		3 00
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" Heavy Grain Sewed Shoes		1 25
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Men's Heavy Boots	$1 75 and	2 00
" Kip Boots	2 25 and	2 50
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" " Tap Sole Boots		2 50
" Fine German Calf Sewed Boots		3 00
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" A. C. Congress Gaiters	1 25 and	1 50
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Shetland, Saxony and other Yarns at low prices.

Bargains in Leather Belts, Dress Elevators, Ribbons, Hosiery, Underwear, Laces, Edgings, Ties, &c., &c.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS K, at NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1879—113th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT $2 EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, $1.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
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2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of $1,000		5,000
20 Prizes of	$500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
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1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid. Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans. Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York. *All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of* GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

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DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from Self-Abuse or other causes, producing Nervous Debility, Night Emissions, Despondency, Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Pimples on the Face, Weakness of Mind and Body; also IMPOTENCY, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterrility, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers in the Mouth, Throath or on Other Parts of the Body, are thoroughly cured, and Blood Poison perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgury, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only

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A Valuable Discovery in New Departure in Medical Science, as entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the "SEMINAL PASTILLE" is simple & certain, as it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organs, and from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Diseases of Blight, Impediments to Marriage, Loss of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observance of simple rules is strictly guaranteed that it will give Satisfaction. ——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, which is now concerded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is world wonder of the age, numerous imitations, many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a metal box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3.—Two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5.——Three boxes, lasting three full months, and guaranteed to cure and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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The Management call attention to the Grand Opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2 any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$30,000
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10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
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100 Prizes,	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes,	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes,	20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10 each	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Prizes,	$300 each	$2,700
9 Prizes,	200 each	1,800
9 Prizes,	100 each	900
1,960 Prizes		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All application for club rates should be made to the home office. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket holders. For tickets and information address T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or 163 Broadway, New York. se2:TTS-SW&W-se6:3t

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Children's Shoes, 8 to 2, from 75c up. Misses' Pebble Grain Lace Shoes, 12 to 2 from 75c up. Misses' Pebble Grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, from $1 up. Children's Pebble Grain Button Shoes, 8 to 11, from 85 up. Misses' Pebble Grain Side Lace Shoes, 11 to 2 from $1 15 up. Children's Pebble Grain Side Lace Shoes, 8 to 10, from 90c up. Ladies' Pebble Grain Lace Shoes, 3 to 7, from $1 up. Ladies' A Calf Lace Shoes, 3 to 8, from $1 up. Ladies' Lasting Fox Gaiters, 3 to 8, from $1 up. Ladies' Pebble Grain Button Shoes, 3 to 7, from $1 25 up. Children's Red Top Boots, 7 to 11, from 90c up. Youth's Blue Top Boots, 11 to 13, from $1 up. Boys' Blue Top Boots, 1 to 5, from $1 25 up. Youth's Genuine Kip Boots, 11 to 13, from $1 25 up. Boys' Genuine Kip Boots, 1 to 5 from $1 40 up. Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11 from 75 up. Men's Working Boots, 6 to 11, from $1 75 up. Men's Extra Heavy Boots, 6 to 11, from $2 25 up. Men's Fine B Calf Boots, 6 to 10, from 62 up. Gents' Extra Fine Calf Boots, all sizes, from $2 25 to $4 50, and a great many other bargains to numerous too mention. Strangers visiting will find it to their interest to call and examine Goods and Prices at

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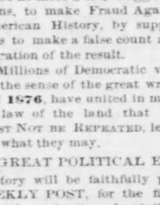
Make Victory Certain

FOR

1879  1880.

A New and Novel Inducement for Clubs for The Pittsburgh WEEKLY POST.

From Now Until November 7, 1880, Including the Political Campaign of 1879, and the Great Presidential Contest of 1880, Covering a Period of Nearly Fifteen Months, or 62 Numbers of this Mammoth Political, Family, News, Commercial and Agricultural Newspaper,

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We will also present a beautifully Illustrated Almanac for 1880 to every subscriber whose name is sent in before Jan. 1, 1880.

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THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE OF OUR HISTORY.

For the ensuing Fifteen Months, until after the great Presidential contest of 1880, has been determined by the People, the United States will be the center of unexampled political activity, which will enlist the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

It promises to be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the government the nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth. Let the truth be known in every household in the land.

"Our Cause it is Just,
And Triumph we must—"

By the free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partisan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that. There will be no more 'swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud Again Triumphant in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

☞Six Millions of Democratic voters, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of 1876, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

THE GREAT POLITICAL EVENTS

Whose history will be faithfully portrayed in THE WEEKLY POST, for the fifteen month term for which we invite subscriptions, include: The political contests of 1879, the opening skirmish of the great Presidential battle, in the States of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, which will have much to do in indicating the shape of the

NEW YORK POLITICS

An Eventful Second Day of the State Convention at Syracuse.

Gov. Robinson Renominated by a Four-fifths Vote.

Clarkson N. Potter for Lieutenant Governor and Allen C. Beach for Secretary of State.

Tammanyites Withdraw from the Convention and Nominate John Kelly for Governor.

SYRACUSE, September 11.—The galleries of Weiting Hall, where the Democratic Convention is being held, was densely packed at an early hour.

State Senator John C. Jacobs, Temporary Chairman, called the Convention to order about ten o'clock, and requested persons not delegates and occupying seats on the floor, to retire, that the delegates might be seated.

THE OUTSIDE CROWD.

This request was followed by cries from the gallery of "put out them Tammany roughs." The Chair requested the police to "remove from the gallery any man who insults any member of this Convention. The intruders upon the floor not retiring, the Chair again appealed to them, and said if they would not retire, his only course was to clear the body of the hall, and readmit those only holding delegates' tickets. The delegates must be protected in their rights. [Applause.] He saw a dozen men in front of him, whom he knew, and who were not delegates.

The report of the Committee on Credentials seated the McLaughlin delegates (regarded for Robinson), from Brooklyn, and the Tammany delegation (anti-Robinson), from New York. The Irving Hall delegation (Robinson) from New York, retired from the contest to avoid giving any cause for Tammany Hall refusing to support the ticket.

The Temporary Chairman was made Permanent Chairman of the Convention.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was presented and adopted:

The Democratic party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, profoundly sensible of the important consequences depending upon the immediate result of their deliberations, do declare, and reassert the principles of popular liberty and rights laid down by Washington, Jefferson and other founders of the Republic. We hold to the Constitution with all its amendments sacredly maintained and enforced, and to the rights of States under the Constitution. The tendencies of the Republican party to centralization and consolidation are contrary to the principles of our institutions. The United States form a nation in the sense to the extent and for the purposes defined in the Federal Constitution, and we resist every attempt to transform it into an Empire. We insist on unity, fraternity and concord, and that the issues settled by the war shall not be revived. We deprecate the efforts of the Republican managers to revive sectional feuds, and to rekindle the passions of the past. We demand honest elections, and an honest count of votes. Never again by fraud or force shall the popular will be set aside to gratify unscrupulous partisans. The Democracy oppose all favoritism. No single interest or class of persons should be protected at the expense of others. Democracy means the government of the whole people, for the whole people and by the whole people. That if any class is to receive special consideration it should be the working people, whom all other governments oppose and crush. The rights of the people should be scrupulously protected from encroachments of capital and despotic greed of corporations. The Democracy believe now, as they have always, in gold and silver as constitutional money of the country.

We condemn the speculative methods of the present Secretary of the Treasury, the questionable favoritism he has shown to particular monetary institutions, so-called syndicates, and ex travagances he has permitted in his department, in connection with his refunding schemes.

We look with shame and sorrow upon the disgraceful repudiation of all their professions of civil service reform, by the Executive and his supporters. Federal offices have been freely given for desirable partison services. Leading officers of the Government are making partisan speeches, managing political campaigns, and requiring their subordinates to contribute to campaign funds, in derogation of every principle and promise of honest civil service. The 104,000 Federal officers constitute an army moving under a single direction, to keep the Republicon party in power, and this vast patronage is now used as a corruption fund against the people.

We congratulate the people of the State of New York on the results of the Democratic administration, in the payment of the State debt, the reduction of expenses, and diminished burden of taxation.

We condemn the efforts of demagogues to create jealousy and antagonism between the City of New York and the rest of the State when their interests are identical. The growth of the one is the prosperity of the other. The people of New York, farmers, manufacturers, and merchants alike demand they shall have all the advantages which accrue to them from their favorable position, and that railroads they have chartered and endowed with vast and profitable privileges shall be operated for their benefit and not for their ruin. We therefore endorse as our expression of the foregoing principles, the following:

First—Honesty, efficiency and economy in every department of the Government.

Second—All property should bear its just proportion of taxation, and we pledge the Democratic party to reform the laws of assessments to that end.

Third—Lessening the burdens and increasing the advantages of the working pople.

Fourth—The equal protection of rights of labor and capital under just laws.

Fifth—Railroads must be prohibited by law from unjust discrimination, and from favoring localities or individuals.

Sixth—The tolls upon canals to be kept at the lowest rates possible consistent with economical and efficient management.

Seventh—The maintenance of the public schools, the pride and hope of free States.

Eighth—Prisons for punishment and reformation of criminals, and not for the injury of honest labor, which should be protected as far as possible from such competition.

Ninth—Municipal self-government in local affairs.

Tenth—That the successful efforts of our Democratic Representatives in Congress in restoring fair and intelligent jury system and in protecting the freedom of ballot, and preventing unconstitutional interference of Federal administration with State election is approved, and the action of the Executive in vetoing the legislation designed to prevent the presence of armed soldiers, and the employment of paid Federal Supervisors and Marshals at the polls, and the use of public funds for this purpose, is denounced by the Democracy of the State of New York.

Eleventh—And as the foundation of all liberty and prosperity, the privileges and rights under our government, we shall continue to uphold the system of untrammelled suffrage absolutely free from Federal force or supervison.

Twelfth—It is the duty of the States alike, in the interest of taxation, temperance, and equal and exact justice to the community, to make such revision of excise laws as will better secure the rights of citizens to life, liberty, property and public order.

Erastus Brooks, in presenting the above report of the Committee on Resolutions, said that with here and there an exception, they had received the unanimous approval of the Committee.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

Then came the first really exciting movement of the Convention, the next business in order being the presentation of candidates for Governor. Archie Hand of Albany nominated Lucius Robinson. The name was received with an outburst of cheers that for a moment drowned the voice of the speaker. Hand proceeded to make the usually eulogistic speech in support of his candidate. The record of Robinson, he said (and he frowned defiance at the Tammany phalanx), is the record of the Democratic party of this State, and by it we must stand or fall. He lauded the acts of the Governor to the skies, and was frequently interrupted by cheers and hisses. He claimed that Robinson, more than any other one man, could draw votes from the Opposition, and closed by a pledge, most distinctly affirmed, that his side would abide by the decision of the Convention, whatever that might be. This shot was aimed directly at Tammany, and was received with enthusiastic cheers by the Robinsonians.

Ex-Judge Morris of Brooklyn, sprang to his feet as Hand resumed his seat, and in one of his characteristic speeches seconded the nomination, announcing that the Kings county delegation had decided to vote for Robinson.

The excitement occasioned by this announcement can be better imagined than described.

Then came Tammany's turn, and Lawyer Charles Brooke, in a thrilling speech, which brought the Tammany delegation and all of their friends to their feet, presented the name of General Slocum of Brooklyn. The nomination of Slocum was seconded by General "Baldy" Smith of New York, and there were wild demonstrations of delight by the Tammanyites.

Thomas F. Grady, another Tammany orator, sprang to his feet and made a direct reply to Hand's nomination of Governor Robinson. He cited various grievances of the Regular Democracy of New York, specifying the cases of the Police Commissioners and County Clerk Gumbleton. He said under no circumstances would Tammany Hall support Robinson for Governor. His speech was long, and abounded with personal allusions to men in the hall. He closed by pledging opposition to Robinson under any and all circumstances.

Jerry McGuire followed in the same strain, denouncing both Robinson and Tilden. He created somewhat of a sensation by pronouncing Tilden the greatest fraud of the age.

Rufus W. Peckham of Albany, said he felt compelled, in the interest of common decency, to reply to the disgraceful attacks made upon the Chief Magistrate of the State, the like of which had never been heard in a Democratic Convention.

Congressman Beebe of Sullivan county, also took up the cudgels for the Governor. He applauded his administration, but pleaded for harmony and a compromise of differences.

SPRINGING SHARP PRACTICE.

Delegate Cowen of Saratoga, declared himself an early and consistent supporter of Robinson. He was a Tilden man and a Robinson man, but no man would ever be allowed to come between him and the Democratic party, and as it was perfectly apparent here that if Governor Robinson was renominated he would not be elected, he was not for his renomination. When he had heard of the disagreement in New York he had said he would take the delegation by the throat and make them do their duty. He had said the same thing of the Albany delegation. He had become convinced that Lucius Robinson cannot be elected. He said the gentleman presiding here (Mr. Jacobs) would make a good enough Governor for him.

Great cheering, long continued, ensued. He then nominated John C. Jacobs for Governor and the applause and cheering was very enthusiastic. He asked the Secretary to put the question upon his nomination by acclamation. There was great tumult and calls for the question, and nearly every member stood upon his feet, swinging his hat. The Secretary put the question, and there was an almost unanimous response of "aye," with long continued cheering.

The Secretary then declared John C. Jacobs nominated for the office of Governor, and there was continued cheering repeated over and over, followed by a scene indescribable confusion long continued. A dozen men then rose to move a recess, and it was a long time before they could be heard.

When quiet was restored, Jacobs, Chairman, said he regretted the Secretary had assumed the duties of the Chair before he had authorized him to do so. If he had been asked concerning the nomination which had been made, he would have respectfully declined.

Mr. Brooks insisted, as a point of order, that the Chair should recognize the propriety of the action taken, and moved a recess for two hours.

At the end of roll call on Brooks' motion, the Chair announced that three tallies had been kept, and each were different from the other. One tally carried the motion and another defeated it. Under these circumstances, he must order the roll to be again called.

The pending motion was modified so as to provide for a recess of only one hour.

Mr. Faulkner moved the Chair himself keep count at the next call of the roll.

The Chair said he would take the liberty of appointing Messrs. Faulkner and Gumbleton (Robinson and anti-Robinson,) as tellers, and would watch them both. He also said the roll would be called slowly, and each delegate, when named, would rise in his place and respond.

The roll call resulted in yeas, 166; nays, 217; so the motion was rejected.

David Dudley Field took the floor and inquired if there was not danger, that, in excitement and passion, they might lose sight of their duties to the Democracy who were behind them. Governor Robinson was his life-long friend, but it was indisputable, that, right or wrong, he had lost the confidence of a portion of the Democracy. Let them unite on some man who can unite the party and lead them to success.

Mr. Peckham of Allegheny, moved the roll be called, and that each delegate name his choice for Governor. [Applause.]

The Chair said there was no objection. He would consider Peckham's motion adopted and it was so declared.

Mr. Wagstaff, a Tammany delegate, called attention to the fact that there was a question pending on the motion made just before Cowen nominated Jacobs to appoint a committee to devise a plan by which harmony could be secured.

Mr. Peckham moved to lay that motion on the table, and on this the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Faulkner (Robinson) here took the chair.

Mr. Cowan claimed the Convention had already nominated a candidate for Governor and moved the Convention proceed to nominate a Lieutenant Governor.

The Chair said the Chairman had decided the question of nomination of Governor, and he, occupying the chair temporarily would not change that decision. [Cries of "no," "no."]

Mr. Peckham made a point of order that the Convention had already ordered the roll called on another motion.

The Chair corrected himself and said the pending motion was to lay on the table, which was not debateable.

The roll was then called on the motion to table the motion for a committee of one from each county to be appointed by the Chair to consult upon the situation and present to the Convention a single name for Governor. The motion was carried by a vote of 226 to 155.

Mr. Peckham renewed his motion to call the roll on the nomination of a candidate for Governor and moved the previous question, but before the previous question was seconded, a motion to take a recess was made and seconded and obtained precedence. The motion for a recess was defeated—Yeas, 166; nays 210.

PROCEEDING TO NOMINATE A GOVERNOR.

Mr. Peckham renewed his motion to proceed to nominate for Governor and called the previous question which was promptly seconded.

Mr. Cowan again moved the nomination of Jacobs by acclamation. [Applause and laughter.]

The Chair stated the question before the Convention was calling the roll for nomination.

Mr. Dorsheimer, who is Lieutenant Governor of the State, here rose, and said he had a proposition to make. It was that the New York delegation now withdraw from the Convention and that the Convention take a recess to such time as it shall see fit for consultation; and he was authorized to say delegates from New York would not obtrude themselves in convention again. [Cheers]

Mr. Peckham replied, that, so far as he knew, the Democracy of the country were ready now to vote, and all they desired was a fair count.

Fred P. Olcott of Albany, was here nominated for Governor. [Applause.) After a brief scene of confusion, the Convention ordered the roll to be called on the candidate for Governor. The roll call had not proceeded far, when Augustus Schell rose and recited the earnest fidelity of the city Democracy in all times in the past, in sunshine and storm, and announced that under no circumstances would that Democracy support Lucius Robinson, though they would the remainder of the ticket that should be nominated here, and that their representatives in this Convention would now retire.

TAMMANY WITHDRAWS.

The New York delegation then retired amid mingled cheers, hissing and hootings and cries of "Good-bye, boys;" "Good bye, Dorsheimer," the whole Convention rising to their feet and making a scene of great confusion and excitement, lasting ten minutes.

When order was restored, the call of the roll proceeded. Two delegates from Cayuga county, when called, declined to vote at present on the ground that so many delegates had left the Convention.

Ambrose Laughlin of Rochester, when his name was called, said his delegation had been instructed to vote for a new ticket, and accordingly had done his best to obey this instruction by advocating the nomination of Slocum, but now in view of unprecedented action of the New York city delegates in withdrawing from a Convention to which they had sought admission, he would vote for Robinson. [Applause]

GOVERNOR ROBINSON RENOMINATED.

The ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast 301; necessary to a choice, 151; Robinson, 243; Slocum, 86; Clarkson N. Potter, 1; Horatio Seymour, 1. So the Chairman declared Lucius Robinson to be the nominee for Governor. [Cheers.]

Mr. Cowan moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and carried with but two or three objections.

A recess was then ordered until half-past seven.

Before the Convention was called to order in the evening, Col. J. R. Fellows was loudly called for to tell the delegates how many votes Tammany Hall will cast against the ticket. He answered Tammany is impotent to execute the will which its leader has proclaimed. [Applause.]

The ticket was completed as follows:

For Lieutenant Governor—Clarkson N. Potter.

For Secretary of State—Allen C. Beach.

For Comptroller—Fred P. Olcott.

For State Treasurer—James Mackin.

For State Engineer—Horatio Seymour, Jr.

For Attorney General—A. Schoonmaker, Jr.

A resolution was adopted refusing to Tammany in the future a preference over any other Democratic organization in New York city by the party of the State.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE TAMMANY CONVENTION.

JOHN KELLY UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

The Tammany delegates, upon retiring from the Convention, met at Shakespeare Hall, and the auditorium was soon filled. As Dorsheimer, Schell, Kelly and others entered they were received with cheers and great enthusiasm.

Samuel G. Courtney, who succeeded Daniel S. Dickinson in the office of United States District Attorney at New York, called this second Convention to order, saying that representatives of 70,000 voters in New York and 20,000 voters in Kings county have met here to-night to vindicate their manhood.

David Dudley Field was chosen Chairman. He said this convention was an assembly of the Democrats of New York city and other parts of the State who sympathize with them in their work of the past two days. This delegation, although called Tammany delegation, had been declared by the State Convention the only regular delegation from that city. No Democratic ticket had ever been elected or could be elected without the votes of the Democrats it represents. What, he asked, have you done? You have been offended by Governor Robinson and you said so. You said more; that you could not support him for office, and you had a right to say this; and it was your right to say this. What has the majority said to you? It has said that you should have that nomination thrust down your throats. You have taken the only step your manhood could dictate. They have said to you, you shall take that nomination and none other. It has been said you would not take this step; that within twenty-four hours you would be throwing up your hats for Gov. Robinson. [Cries of "Never;" "Never".] It remains for you to say whether you will or not.

Four secretaries were appointed—two from New York and one each from West Chester and Kings. A committee was appointed to report what action the Convention should take.

While the committee was deliberating, John B. Haskins of West Chester, who was introduced as chief of the Tuscaroras made a speech, and addressed his audience as fellow Democrats and fellow traitors. He had perhaps contributed as much as any one man in New York to the election of Mayor Cooper, and he prayed God's forgiveness for the act. He expected to do penance for it in sackcloth and ashes for the remainder of his life.

JOHN KELLY UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED.

Mr. Dorsheimer, from the Committee on a plan of action, reported the committee recommended, first, that the convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor. Second, that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair and announced in the future, which shall be constituted with power with reference to the remainder of the ticket as may seem to them proper.

He then said, in nominating a candidate to be supported for Governor it became proper he should speak of his qualifications for office. He nominated John Kelly of New York [Applause] and went on to eulogize him as a public official. He closed by proposing John Kelly be nominated by acclamation. [Applause.] The nomination was promptly seconded with the expression that if John Kelly should be elected, New York would never have had a more honest, more capable, or more faithful Governor. The nomination of Kelly for Governor was made unanimous by a rising vote, with great enthusiasm.

KELLY ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

John Kelly being called for, was received with three times three cheers. He thanked the Convention for the compliment paid him. He regarded it as a compliment coming from the heart and not from the lip. He did not expect to be elected Governor, but he did expect to defeat a man who had committed great outrages upon the people of New York. He expected to convince Governor Robinson, after he has retired to private life, that he has committed great wrong upon the people, not only of New York, but of the State. He had surrounded himself with a bad class of people who were using him for bad purposes. He hoped he would be able to see the great wrong he perpetrated on the 17th of March last when he resorted to the plans of the midnight assassin to secure the possession of public offices.

Kelly then reviewed the circumstances of getting possession of the office of County Clerk of New York. This being the way Lucius Robinson discharged the duties of his office, "is it," he asked "not time that he be removed." (Cries of yes, yes.) He related other incidents of like character in which the Governor had taken part. He said it might be asked why he laid these grievances before this assemblage. It was because they were grievances which affected the very foundation of the Government and unless they were redressed, unless they were resisted, that foundation would be undermined and the Government destroyed. "Let the Convention and those connected with it," he said, "take the consequences of the defeat of the party." He hoped those who heard him would go to the polls with a full determination that no such man as Lucius Robinson shall be perpetuated in office. He said the Convention was in fact nothing more than a caucus, and he hoped the judgment of the people would not be swayed by its action. It was amusing to him to see numbers of little men, men employed on canals, in private offices running about the city endeavoring to sway the judgment of delegates. In 1878, he said, it will be recollected, that there were but five counties in the State which gave Democratic majorities, and these men ought to know that this year it would be as much as the party could do to get a majority in the State, even with union and harmony prevailing. He promised that in New York the usual Democratic majority would be secured. [A voice: "We will vote for you outside of the city, too."]

"Now," said he, "I accept this nomination (cheers) and will do all I can, and Tammany Hall will do all it can, and it can do much, for the election of our county ticket. I promise you we shall elect it from top to bottom. Those men who have attempted to tyranize over you will be beaten by fifty thousand, and they ought to be beaten and forced to give place to men of judgment. When they undertake to lead a party they always lead it to defeat. They ought to be purified, and it was time to change the head of the Government of a State." He hoped that in the near future they would meet again and that the party would be vv fied again and rise like the Phœnix to new life and power.

Dorsheimer's proposition for a committee of fifteen to decide whether th full ticket should be nominated was adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

BOTH NOMINEES SERENADED.

The streets were thronged with people to-night. Bands of music at Robinson's and Kelly's headquarters attracted great crowds. Neither chief appeared.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The proceedings at Syracuse to-day make the town talk to-night. The nomination of Robinson and the withdrawal of Tammany were actions, however expected.

Public Opinion in the Metropolis on Tammany's Bolt.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The air is full of rumors concerning the action of the New York Democrats in consequence of the Tammany bolt. It is said that telegrams have been sent out calling together the National Democratic Committee, to whom it will be urged that the necessity of carrying New York this fall for the Democracy is far above the personal claim of any one Democrat, and that the Committee should interfere and insist upon both Robinson and Kelly withdrawing, and a new candidate being nominated. It is urged by Robinson's friends that this is absurd; that the National Committee has nothing to do with New York, and that they will pay no attention to what the Committee says or does. That this rumor comes from Tammany sources is considered evidence that Tammany is weakening. The Irving Hall Democracy, who were authorized by the State Convention to organize the Democrats of the city for the support of Governor Robinson, will begin their work tomorrow. It is their intention to open the doors of the organization wide to all who may wish to support Robinson. Even Tammany men will be welcomed, believing that by this policy they will draw many members of Mr. Kelly's society. Mr. Kelly has telegraphed an order for a meeting of the Tammany Committee tomorrow, and it is expected that then the Tammany plan for a campaign against Robinson will be announced. It is known that Kelly intends to stump the State in his own behalf.

PUBLIC OPINION IN NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Telegram.]

With the exception of Kelly's two organs, every newspaper comes out against Tammany and the bolters. The news that John T. Hoffman had resigned from the Tammany Sachemship added new gossip, and started the general inquiry whether other members of the Society would follow him. Now that the step has been taken by Tammany, there are many who say that Tammany has been dissatisfied with Kelly's rule of iron for a long time, and that only for the reason that he had the support of the leaders, and the disaffected ones had no one to champion them, a break against him would have been made long ago. Be this as it may, it is openly said on the streets to-day by rank and file Tammany men that Kelly must go out of the leadership, while they nevertheless say that they shall one and all vote for Kelly for Governor, and defeat Robinson. To desert Kelly now would be to rend Tammany Hall asunder forever. They must accomplish the purpose of defeating Robinson, and attend to Kelly's case after the election. They express the utmost confidence in their ability to accomplish this. The general opinion seems to be in favor of supporting the Syracuse ticket, with Robinson's name left off. The Robinson men say that they have rid themselves of an incubus—that Tammany has been a stumbling block and a stench, and that the people will rally to help purify the party under the lead of Tilden and Robinson and that Robinson will be elected. They talk very confidently and earnestly, and their words seem to have effect. The Republicans seem elated. They say the bolt insures the election of Cornell, but admit that it will be no easy task. The feature of the canvass bids fair to center in the fact that it will be the first time that Mr. Conkling and Mr. Tilden really oppose each other. In 1874, when Mr. Tilden ran for Governor his opponent was John A. Dix, who had been renominated. Conkling took no interest in the canvass, and Dix's friends charged Conkling defeated him. In 1876, Edwin D. Morgan was the Republican candidate against Governor Robinson. Conkling slaughtered Morgan in the same manner; but when last fall Conkling desired to be re-elected to the Senate, Conkling carried the State, and it was the first time that it had gone Republican since the Grant-Greely contest of 1876. It promises to be the hottest campaign for many a year.

This evening two more influential members of Tammany, State Senator Ecclesine and ex-Assemblyman Wachner, resigned from the General Committee, averring that they would no longer submit to John Kelly's dictatorship, but would support Governor Robinson and the Syracuse nominees. The city delegations to the Convention arrived home this evening. The Tammany men are sullen, determined and defiant. They say, however, that they had no notion that Kelly really intended to bolt until they saw him rise and start from the Convention. The situation is excitedly canvassed in the hotels this evening.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN LEAVES TAMMANY.

Ex-Governor Hoffman of New York, has resigned his office as Sachem of Tammany in the following letter:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., September 12.

Hon. Augustus Schell, Grand Sachem:

DEAR SIR—I fully appreciate the high character of John Kelly as a public officer and as a conscientious, fearless Democratic leader, but it is my purpose to support the Democratic State ticket headed by Governor Lucius Robinson. Whenever the policy of my party fails to satisfy me I will leave it, if I can find another which suits me better; but while I remain in it I will sustain its regular nominations. I cannot consent to occupy a position from which any portion of the Democracy might infer the contrary; and as many do not understand the difference between the Tammany Society and the Tammany General Committee (of which I am not a member) I resign the office of Sachem of the Society.

Very truly yours, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HEWITT'S VIEW.

Abram S. Hewitt, who was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1876, replied as follows to inquiries as to his views:

"I am entirely out of public life, and my opinion on recent political events can have but little weight. I resigned my position as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee on the 4th of March, 1877, and since then I have considered myself out of politics. Personally, I am pleased at the renomination of Gov. Robinson and think he deserves it. I think his success is due to the opposition of Mr. Kelly. That opposition strengthened his position. Mr. Kelly's idea appears to be that he, as the leader of Tammany, should not only dictate in all matters relating to the Democratic party in this city, but he should govern the State and National Conventions. This arrogance must be defeated at some time, and there is no better time than the present. I do not believe that he will have any considerable following nor his defection will have any possible effect upon the Democratic vote. If any number followed him they will be of a class that the party can well afford to lose. I take no stock in anti-Tammany or outside movements, and consider myself still a member of Tammany, but, like many others, I am opposed to one man ruling it. I know that the managers of the organization have not been friendly to me for some time, but still I believe it has in its membership good representative men of the Democratic party. It is a mistake of the newspapers to call this late battle between the factions a Tilden fight. Neither Mr. Tilden nor Mr. Robinson have anything to do with it. It is merely a protest of a mass of the Democratic voters of the State against the dictation of one man or a clique. I believe the result will show the Convention acted wisely in selecting Governor Robinson as their standard bearer in the coming contest."

UNCLE SAMMY'S VICTORY.

Rejoicing of Pittsburgh Democrats at Gov. Robinson's Renomination.

Impromptu Meeting of the Tilden Club--Congratulations to the New York Convention.

The office of THE POST was visited by large crowds Thursday evening to learn the results of the New York Convention, and when it was announced that Hon. Lucius Robinson was the choice for Governor the liveliest satisfaction was manifested and bets were freely offered that he would carry the State by a larger majority than he received at the last election. Augustus Schell was roundly denounced for his violent speech urging the withdrawal of Tammany delegates, as well as for indelicate allusions to Governor Robinson. Upon the announcement being made that the Tilden club rooms had been thrown open and an impromptu meeting called, the the crowd in the office bade us good night and in a little while the rooms of the club were brilliantly lighted up and visited by zealous, active Democrats anxious to send greeting to the convention then in session at Syracuse, congratulations commensurate with the victory achieved by the friends of honest government.

Malcolm Hay, Esq., being present, was called on for a speech, and said that he in common with all good Democrats regarded the renomination of Governor Robinson as a just vindication of his excellent administration, and rendered as necessary by the insolent threats of those who in advance sought to control the action of the convention against him, as by the general strength which his constant and courageous care of the interests of the people of New York, has given throughout that state to the party which he represents as Governor, and which has honored itself by its renewed support, as it would have disgraced itself by its desertion of him. Governor Robinson as Governor has been diligently carrying into full effect the measures for the protection of the people against corrupt rings which were so thoroughly begun by Mr. Tilden, and everywhere the people will take heart at the action of the New York Democrats.

J. V. Cracraft an enthusiastic Tilden follower also made a short address and ventured the prediction that Robinson was stronger without John Kelly and Tammany than any man Augustus Schell could name, though Tammany could give him forty thousand votes. The nomination of Robinson insured Tilden's success last year. Messrs. S. C. McCandless, W. H. Rhue, John B. Larkin, Hon. John O'Neill, J. J. Fox, M. McFadden, Thomas Hogan, Squite Handel, George W. Guthrie, Alderman B. McKenna, Charles F. Anderson and others contributed to the literature of the evening and the meeting wound up by authorizing the Chairman to send the following dispatch:

TILDEN CLUB ROOMS,
PITTSBURGH, September 11, 1879.

To Hon. John C. Jacobs, Chairman of the New York Democratic Convention:

The Pittsburgh Tilden Club sends greetings of congratulation to the Convention of the New York Democracy in session at Syracuse, for their courageous recognition of the magnificent service in his high office of Lucius Robinson, who has continued the reform administration of his great predecessor, the chosen President of the United States.

You have vindicated good government, encouraged devotion to public duty, and cheered the true Democracy everywhere for the great contest for honest government and free and unawed elections.

HENRY MEYER,
Chairman.

How He Got His Shoulder Straps.

[Boston Transcript.]

It was during the siege of Wagner, and the Union parallels were but a few hundred yards away from the line of grim, black tubes that ever and anon "embowelled with outrageous noise the air * * * disgourging foul ther devilish glut * * * of iron globes." A line of abatis was to be built across a clear space in point-blank range of the rebel gunners and sharp shooters. "Sergeant," says the officer in charge, "go pace that opening and give me the distance as near as possible." Says the sergeant—for we will let him tell the rest of the story—"I started right off. When I got to the opening I put er like the devil in a gale of wind. What with grape, canister, round shot, shell, and a regular bees' nest of rifle balls, I just think there must er been a fearful drain of ammunition on the Confederate Government about that time. I don't know how it was, but I didn't get so much as a scratch, but I did get powerful scared. When I'd got under cover I couldn't er told for the life o' me whether it was a hundred or a hundred thousand paces; I should sooner er guessed a hundred thousand. Says the captain, 'Well, sergeant, what do you make it?' Soon's I could get my wind, says I, "give a guess, captain." He looks across the opening a second or two, and then says, 'A hundred and seventy-five paces, say,' 'Thunder! captain,' says I, 'you've made a pretty close guess. It's just a hundred and seventy-one.' " "And that," added the sergeant, after the laugh had subsided, "that's how I got my shoulder straps."

The Speed of Carrier Pigeons.

[London Spectator.]

The speed of carrier pigeons appears to depend as much on the clearness of their sight as on the strength of their wings. In an experiment recently made with some Berlin pigeons, on a clear day, a distance of over 300 miles, from Cologne to Berlin, was accomplished in five hours and a half, or at the rate of nearly sixty miles an hour; while the most expeditious of a group let loose the next day—a day not of the same kind—took twelve hours to reach Berlin. Hence it would appear that in the latter case a good deal of the pigeons' time was taken up in exploring the country for landmarks, as was some of Mr. Forbes' in his ride from Ulundi with the news of Lord Chelmsford's victory. It is not instinct, but sight, by which the carrier pigeon guides its flight.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

BAND INSTRUMENT CATALOGUE.

Our new catalogue of Band Instruments, Music, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pouches, Pompons, Drum Majors' Staffs and Hats, Epaulets, Cap-Lamps, Stands, and Outfits contains 85 pages of information for musicians. Mailed free. Address

LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago, Ill.

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PROF. SCHEM'S HISTORY OF

THE WAR IN THE EAST,

Or the conflict between RUSSIA and TURKEY, is the LIVE book for LIVE Agents. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3.00. Terms unequaled. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio.

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MEDICAL.

R. R. R

Strong testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the power of Radway's Ready Relief in a case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 2 VAN NESSE-PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise. Yours truly,

GEORGE STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,

RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine and kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Price, 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need one suffer with pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a Cure for Every Pain. It Was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays Inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application. In from one to twenty minutes, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague, Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty or sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure, Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomoch, Skin or Bones, Flesh or

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	42⅝	42¾	7,744
Reading	17⅝	17¾	11,447
P., T. & B.	6⅛	6¼	....
Lehigh Valley	43	43¼	527
U. Co.'s N. J.	147	149	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44½	45½	....
A. V. R. R., 7-30s	114	115	....
P., C. & St. L. bonds	108	109	....
Northern Pacific	21¾	22	5,563
Do preferred	48¾	49	5,857

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Governments quiet and firm. Railroad bonds fairly active; C., C. & I. C. firsts 77½; do. seconds 28¼. State securities dull.

The stock market was fairly active today, but speculation was very irregular and an unsettled tone characterized dealings. Early in the day fluctuations were very narrow, except in the case of Northern Pacific, which rose 2⅜ per cent., but toward noon a strong tone was developed and prices advanced ¼@1 per cent. During the afternoon the market became weak and declined ¼@1¾ per cent., the latter on Iron Mountain, but toward the close, under a good buying movement, there was a recovery of ¼@⅝ per cent. The greatest activity was in granger shares, Lake Shore, Iron Mountain, Northern Pacific and Erie.

Transactions aggregated 215,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Erie, 20,000 Lake Shore, 25,000 Northwestern, 26,000 St. Paul, 7,000 Wabash, 13,000 Lackawanna, 13,000 New Jersey Central, 8,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 Ohios, 5,000 St. Joseph, 8,000 Western Union, 19,000 Iron Mountain, 6,000 Kansas City & Northern, 7,000 Kansas & Texas, 14,000 Northern Pacific, 2,500 Indiana, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 2,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 1,200 Chesapeake & Ohio, and 3,000 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Close—Money active at 5@6 per cent; Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange dull at 481¾ Sight exchange on New York 483¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	104¾	New 4 per cts.	102
New 5s	102½	Currency	121¾
New 4½s	104¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	31¾	Virginia new	28
Tennessee new	28	Virginia old	28
Missouri 6s	105		

STOCKS.

Northern Pac.	22	St. Paul	66¼
Do pref.	48¾	Do. pref.	98¼
W. U. Tel.	93⅝	Wabash	41⅜
Quicksilver	13¾	Ft. Wayne	112
Do pref.	49½	Terra Haute	10¼
Pacific Mail	21½	Do. pref.	23½
Mariposa	3½	C. & A.	94½
Do pref.	4	Do. pref.	109
Adams Ex.	100¼	O. & M.	17¼
Fargo Ex.	99	Del. & Lac.	59½
American Ex.	48½	A. & P. Tel.	35½
U. S. Express	43	B. & Q.	114¼
N. Y. Central	119	H. & St. Joe.	23¾
Erie	26¼	Do. pref.	52
Do pref.	49¾	Canada So'th'n	61¾
Harlem	150	L. & N.	58¼
Mich. Cent.	82½	Kansas Pacific	71½
Panama	145	Kan. & Tex.	16⅜
Union Pacific	84	St. L. & San. F	14⅜
Lake Shore	93	Do. pref.	18⅜
Illinois Cent.	91⅛	Do pref. 1st	43½
C. & P.	101	St.L., K.C.& N.	23¾
N. J. C.	81¼	Do. pref.	58⅜
Do. pref.	90½	Cent. Pac.	108¼
C. C. C. & I.	51¾	Union	109¾
N. J. Central	52¼	Land Grant	113⅞
Rock Island	140½	Sinking Fund	111½

*ex-interest.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON—SEPTEMBER 17.—5 P. M.—Consols, 97 9-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 94; Pennsylvania Central, 44; Reading, 19; Erie, 27⅜; preferred, 51½; 2d consols, 76½; new 5s, 105¾; 4½s, 108¾; 4s, 104¼.

Refined petroleum, 6¾s.

PARIS—SEPTEMBER 17.—Rentes, 83f 77½c.

ANTWERP—SEPTEMBER 17.—Refined petroleum, 18¾f.

LIVERPOOL—SEPTEMBER 17.—Cotton dull at 6⅝@6¾d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales.

Bacon—long clear, 28s; short clear, 29s.

Turpentine, 22s 6d.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, September 16.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The few samples of new wheat exhibited in Mark Lane has been wretchedly poor, both in quality and condition. A great deal of barley is also so stained as to be unavailable for malting. From two and one-half to three quarters per acre seems to be the average yield of wheat, with, perhaps, some reservation in favor of oats. All the spring crops are, to a great extent, failures, and peas, most especially while root crops are at but little better than passing the arrival of a new crop. The supplies of old home grown wheat have been exceptionally small. At one hundred and fifty of the principal towns last week farmers delivered a little over 16,500 quarters against an average of 44,000 quarters for the corresponding week for the four previous years. The prices for insignificant quantities offering are unchanged. The principal feature in foreign has been a diminution in the shipments from America and comparatively light supplies in London only amounting to 49,000 quarters up to Friday last. Trade has been quiet. Sellers have shown little desire to press, sale being encouraged by certainty that the home crop is immentably deficient, while the visible supply in America is diminished. Though a use is hoped for by sellers before long, it is impossible to ignore the fact that America must control prices for the present cereal year, although it is more than probable that Continental requirements will absorb a large proportion of available surplus, which at present threatens to glut the United Kingdom markets. Several cargoes of wheat off the coast have been taken for Continental account during the past week. In feeding stuffs there has been little noteworthy change. Maize has recovered from the recent slight depression. Barley, owing to the present scarcity, has well maintained former values. Oats have receded three pence per quarter in consequence of the liberal supplies. To sum up, the present campaign opened with a very moderate range of prices for all cereal produce and the attention of the trade was centered on America, whose future action, though demanding careful watchfulness, should not be productive of alarm. At the close of the week there was decidedly better inquiry for American wheat and 6d@1s improvement was obtainable. The arrivals at ports call during the week has been moderate. Wheat off the coast ruled very firm with a good demand for United Kingdom and continent at an advance of 1s@1s 6d per quarter. Maize was in moderate request at an advance of 3d per quarter. Barley to arrive has been freely offered and receded slightly. Sales of English wheat last week amounted to 13,645 quarters at 47s 11d per quarter, against 52,592 quarters at 45s per quarter during the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending September 6th were 1,761,415 hundred weights wheat and 216,157 hundred weights flour.

"At Mark Lane to-day (Monday) there was an active trade in foreign wheat. Fine American sorts in some cases were 1s 6d per quarter higher on the week. Flour advanced 1s per sack. Barley steady. Maize firm. Oats dull."

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, September 17, 1879.

The markets to-day were quite animated in about all the articles handled by produce and commission merchants. The fine weather had much to do with the markets, which induced many buyers to appear, and also excursionists to the Exposition who combined business with pleasure. Transactions were very large, and indications are good business will remain in its present improved state.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In this department, the only change we make to-day is an advance in peaches. Outside of this there are no changes to note in prices. Choice varieties of apples continue in very good demand, and prices are consequently firmer. Butter is also improving, and prospects are flattering for another advance. Eggs are firm, with no change in prices. Potatoes, fruits and vegetables firm and unchanged, with the exception of peaches noted above.

APPLES—Choice, $1 00@1 25 ₱ bbl; medium, 75@90c.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 45@1 50; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice, 14@16c; prime, 12@13c; medium, 7@9c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory, 7½c, jobbing 7c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 8@8¼c, jobbing; 7¾c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb, 6@7c.

EGGS—Strictly choice, in barrels, 13½c; in cases, 13½@14c.

FRUITS—Peaches, $1 50@2 00 ₱ box; Delaware peaches, 75c@$1 25 ₱ basket; plums, $1 50@2 00 ₱ box; blue Orleans plums, $4 00 ₱ bushel; Jersey watermelons, $15 00@17 00 ₱ hundred; whortleberries, 75@85c ₱ bucket; canteloups, $4 00@5 00 ₱ hundred; California pears, $4 00 ₱ box; domestic do., 75c@$1 25 ₱ bushel; grapes, 2@3c ₱ lb.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; new domestic, 10@14c; strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 12c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, $1 50@1 75; common, $1 00@1 25; Baltimore sweets, $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.; Jersey sweets $2 75@3 00.

POULTRY — Live chickens, 35@45c; spring chickens, 25@35c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75; timothy, $2 35@2 40 for Western.

VEGETABLES — Tomatoes, 35@40c ₱ bush; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 ₱ bbl; onions, $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

We make another advance in wheat today. The market is firm at the advance, and while some believe it is due merely to a speculative movement, yet indications point that it will be maintained, as sales are large, and the inquiry increasing. Flour is very firm, with an advancing tendency. Some few firms have already advanced their figures, but most sales are effected at our quotations.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red, $1 02@$1 04; medium, 95@97c; Southern white and amber, $1 00@$1 02.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 48@50c; mixed, 44@45c; prime yellow shelled, 42@44c; mixed, 42@43c.

Oats—White, 30@31c; mixed, 28@29c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 80@85c; medium, 70@75.

Rye—Western, 57@59c ₱ bush.; Pennsylvania, 59@60.

Malt—70c@$1 10, according to quality.

FLOUR—Jobbing quotations are as follows: Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extras, $5 25@5 50; choice amber wheat, $5 50@5 75; prime red winter do, $5 25@5 50; medium do, $5 00@5 25; fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 25; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—$48c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $14 00@16 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $14 00@15 00; upland prairie, $12 00@13 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $11 50@12 00; white middlings, $17 00@18 00; course do $14 00@15 00; chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; cornmeal, ₱ ton, $18 00@20 00; seconds, $12 00@14 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

There are no changes to record in either the grocery or provision markets. The advances that occurred a few days ago are well maintained. Sales are large, and the business is in a healthy condition.

GROCERIES—Following are the latest figures:

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 18½c; choice Rio, 17½c; prime Rio, 16½c; good Rio, 13½c; ordinary Rio, 12c; Java, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 15@18½c; Rio, in bulk, 12½@18½c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, in bulk, 27@29c.

Sugars—Standard A, 9c; off A, 8¼c; extra C yellows, 7¾@8½c; molasses yellow, 6¾@7c; cut loaf, 9½c; crushed, 9¾c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 9¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 40c; prime maple, flavored, 38c; choice sugar syrup, 38c; prime sugar syrup, 36c; good sugar syrup, 32c; good molasses syrup, 28c; black molasses, 24c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice, 40@42c; strictly prime, 38c; good, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 47c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, 95c@$1 00; pepper, 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 8c; good do, 7½c; Rangoon, 6½@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3½@3½c; do, assorted papers, 5½c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 5½@7¾c; corn starch, 6@8¾c; pearl 2¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 11½c; stearine, 9c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 6½@7c; French, 8½@12c, as to size.

PROVISIONS—Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams, 18 lbs and over, 8½c; do, 14 to 18 lbs, 9c; do, 14 lbs and under, 9½c; extra s. c. shoulders, 5¾c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 7½c; dried beef, extra s. c. in sets, 12c; do knuckles and rounds, 11c; do all flats, 11c. Plain—beef tongues, $6; bacon shoulders, 4½c; do short rib sides, 5c; do clear sides, 6¼c; mess pork ₱ bbl, $9 50; do do short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $9 50; lard, refined for summer use in tierces, 6¾c; do in half bbls, 7¼c; do in buckets, 7¾c; do in 3 lb pails, 60 lbs in case, 8¾c; do in 5 lb pails, 8½c; do in 6 and 10 lb pails, 8¼c.

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, 85c@$1 40; raspberries, do, $1 45; strawberries, do, $1 40; gooseberries, $1 20; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 35; peaches, 3 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75@1 90; tomatoes, do, $1 15; corn, do, $1 00@1 37.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 50@55c, mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ₱ barrel, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $14 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $12 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $7 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $5 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $4 50; split Labrador herring $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do, $4 00; boneless confish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 11c; No. 1 herring, ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 00; Muscatels, $1 75; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½@7¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9¼@12¼c; Dates, 7½c ₱ lb; Currants, 5½c; Citron, 17c; Prunes, 7c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 11c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00; Oranges, ₱ box, $7 00. Lemons—Repacked, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $3 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

TALLOW—City, 6½c; country, 5½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Standard brands, bright, 48@52c; do mahogany, 45@50c; do dark, 36@48c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 50@52c; bright twist, 52@56c; natural leaf, 48@58c; fine cut, 34@40c; cut and dry, 24@32c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, September 17.

The oil market was quite animated today, and transactions were largely increased at advanced figures. The market opened at 66¼c bid for old, at which figure it closed. Strictly opened at 66⅞c, and by noon advanced to 67½c, but again declined to 66⅞c. The market was firmer to-day than for some time past, and is in better condition than for several weeks.

Sales 30,000 barrels; shipments, 39,858 barrels; Charters, 80,600 barrels;

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 6¾c; New York, 7c; Philadelphia, 6¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 10 and 95c@$1 00 for country.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—SEPTEMBER 17.—Cotton dull at 12⅛@12¾c; futures quiet. Flour quiet; receipts, 16,000 barrels; superfine, western and State $4 00@4 50; common to good $4 50@4 75; good to choice $4 80@6 50; white wheat, extra $4 75@5 25; extra Ohio $4 50@6 00; St. Louis $4 60@6 50; Minnesota patent process $6 00@7 75. Wheat stronger; receipts, 227,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 08¼@1 09½; No. 3 $1 07@1 07½; No. 2 spring $1 09@1 09½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 11; ungraded winter red $1 09@1 16; No. 3 $1 11½@1 13; No. 2 $1 15¾@1 16½; No. 1 $1 16¾@1 16¾; steamer No. 2 $1 11½; mixed winter $1 14@1 14¾; ungraded amber $1 16@1 16½; No. 2 do $1 15¼@1 16; No. 1 do $1 16@1 16½; ungraded white $1 12@1 17. No. 2 $1 14¾@1 15; No. 1 do., sales of 400 bushels at $1 18; No. 2 red September, sales of 112,000 bushels at $1 15¾@1 16½; October, sales of 237,000 bushels at $1 15¾@1 16½; November, sales of 126,000 bushels at $1 15¾@1 17. Rye firm; No. 2 western 63¾@70c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn nominal; receipts 155,000 bushels; ungraded 48½c; 49½c; No. 2, 48¾@49¼c; No. 2 white 57¼@57½c; yellow 50c. No. 2 September 49c bid, 49¼c asked; October, 49½c bid, 49⅞c asked; November, 49½c bid, 50c asked. Oats active and a shade higher; receipts, 20,000 bushels; western mixed 34@36c; white western 35½@39c. Hay in fair demand at 50c. Hops weak; yearlings 7@18c; Eastern and Western 28@34c; New York State 28@36c. Coffee firm; Rio, cargoes, 11¾@15½c; job lots, 12@16¾c. Sugar firm: fair to good refining 6 13-16@6 15-16c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in fair demand. Petroleum firm; United 66¾c; crude 5¾c; refined 7c. Tallow firm at 5¾@6c. Rosin dull at $1 22½@1 25. Turpentine stronger at 26½@26¾c. Eggs steady; western 16@17½c. Pork mess $8 90@9 00. Beef firm. Cutmeats firm; long clear $5 25; short clear nominal. Lard firmer; prime steam $6 17½. Butter firmer; western 9@24c. Cheese quiet but firm at 5@8¾c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 07.

Leather—In active demand; Hemlock sole $20 00@23 00.

Wool—Firm; domestic fleece, 33@43c; pulled, 20@40c; unwashed, 15@32c.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady and in fair demand; ingot lake, $16 75@17. Iron—Scotch pig firmer at $22 00@27 00; American, $23 00@27 00; Russian sheeting, $12 00@12 50. Nails—Cut, $2 75; clinch, $4 25@5 00.

CHICAGO — SEPTEMBER 17. — Flour quiet but firm; XX Western spring $4 00@5 00; Minnesota $4 00@5 50; old winter wheat $4 75@5 50, new $4 50@5 50; extras $3 25@4 00; superfine $2 25@3 50; western patents $5 00@6 00; Minnesota patents $5 50@8 00. Wheat unsettled; opened weak, ruled strong and higher, and closed weak again; No. 2 Chicago spring 93¼c cash; 94¼c October; 95¾c November; sales at 93⅞@95¼ October; 94¾@96¼c November; No. 3, 87@88c; rejected 77c. Corn unsettled and lower at 34c cash; 34½@34¾c October; 34¼c November; 35c@35¼c May; rejected 33¾c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; 23¾c cash; 24½c October; 25½c November; rejected 20@21c. Rye quiet but firm at 53c. Barley easier at 75@76c cash. Pork steady and in fair demand; $8 50 cash; $8 47½@8 50 October; $7 90@7 92½ November; $8 15 January. Lard steady, in fair demand and easier at $5 82½ cash; $5 85 October; $5 55 November and January. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 318,400 bushels; corn, 240,000 bushels; oats, 41,000 bushels; rye, 16,000 bushels; barley, 45,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 220,000 bushels; corn, 162,000 bushels; oats, 17,000 bushels; rye, 54,000 bushels; barley, 16,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat in good demand and prices a shade higher; 94¾c asked October; 95¾@95⅞c November. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; advanced ⅛c. Oats firmer but not quotably higher. Pork firm but not quotably higher. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; $5 90 October; $5 55@5 57½ January.

PHILADELPHIA—SEPTEMBER 17.—Flour more active; Minnesota extra family, medium, $5 25; good $5 50; fancy, $5 75; high grades, $6 00. Rye flour steady at $3 50. Wheat quiet; rejected $1 10; red at elevator, $1 14½. Corn demand active; low and high, 49@51c; yellow, 51@51¾c. Oats in better demand; western mixed, 30@31c; stained, 31c; white 32@34½c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Butter nominally unchanged. Eggs quiet; western, 16@16½c. Cheese buoyant; western creamery, 8@8¼c; good, 7@7¾c. Petroleum firm; refined, 6¾c; crude, 5½. Whisky firm; western, $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 3,600 barrels; wheat, 90,000 bushels; corn, 36,000 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 64,000 bushels.

Last call—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, September $1 14½ bid, $1 15¼ asked; October $1 14¾ bid, $1 14½ asked; November, $1 14¾ bid, $1 14½ asked; December $1 14¼ bid, $1 14¾ asked. Corn quiet; sail mixed September, 49¾ bid, 50½ asked; October, 49¼ bid, 49⅝ asked; November, 48¼ bid, 48½ asked; December, 46¾ bid, 46¼ asked.

ST. LOUIS—SEPTEMBER 17.—Cotton weak and irregular; middling 11c; low middling 10¾c; sales, 560 bales; receipts, 910 bales; shipments, 625 bales; stock, 4,500 bales. Flour easy but not quotably lower. Wheat lower; No. 2 red fall 97½c cash; 97½@97¾, advanced to 98¼, and closed 97⅝c October; 98¼@98¾c advanced to 99¾c and closed at 98¾c November; 99¾@99¾c December; No. 3 do 93¾@93¾c. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2, 31½c bid cash and September; 32@32¼c October. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2, 24c cash; 25¾@24c October and November. Rye higher at 49¾@49½c. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 06. Pork dull at $8 75. Lard quiet at $5 85. Bulkmeats higher; cribs $4 95@5 00; clear $5 20. Bacon stronger; cribs $5 45@5 50; clear $5 70@5 75. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 74,000 bushels; corn, 12,000 bushels; oats, 22,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 43,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—SEPTEMBER 17.—Flour in good demand at full prices; superfine $3 25@3 50; XX $4 00@4 25; XXX $4 25@5 00; high grades $5 25@5 75. Corn strong and higher at 50@56c. Oats steady at 25c. Corn meal scarce and firm; held at $2 50. Hay steady; choice $21 00. Pork firmer; held at $9 50. Lard steady; tierce $6 25@6 50; keg $7 25. Bulkmeats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, $3 75@3 87½; packed $4 00. Bacon dull; shoulders $4 12½; clear rib $5 50@5 62½; clear $6 12½. Sugar cured hams dull; canvassed $8 75@10 50. Whisky dull; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11½@15½c; jobbing 12@16¼c. Sugar quiet and unchanged; stock exhausted. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice dull; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6@7½c. Bran firm at 65c. Sight exchange on New York, ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 482.

CINCINNATI—SEPTEMBER 17.—Cotton dull and lower at 11½c. Flour—demand fair and market firm; family $4 70@5 75. Wheat easier and not quotably lower at 96c@$1 02; receipts—20,000 bushels; shipments, 13,000 bushels. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher at 37½@38c. Oats firmer at 26@29c. Rye active, firm and higher at 58@59c. Barley in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 spring 85c. Pork firmer at $8 60@8 75. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; current make $5 75. Bulkmeats fairly active and a shade higher at $3 25, $5 00@5 20. Bacon active and a shade higher at $4 00, $5 50, $5 62½, $5 75@5 87½. Whisky in good demand and prices a shade higher at $1 05. Butter quiet; choice fancy creamery 24@25c; Western Reserve, extra 12½@14c; fine central Ohio 10@12c; choice dairy 16@17c. Linseed oil steady at 62c.

TOLEDO — SEPTEMBER 17. — Noon board—Wheat easier; No. 3 white Wabash $1 03½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 03½; amber Michigan spot $1 03½; September $1 03¾; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1 03½; September, $1 03¼; October and November $1 03; No. 3 red Wabash, $1 00; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red, $1 03¾; No. 3, $1 00½; rejected Wabash, 90c; western amber, $1 03; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1 04. Corn quiet; 45¾c for No. 2 white; high mixed 38c; No. 2, 41¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 25¼c. No. 2 white 28c.

Close—Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, spot and September, $1 03½; October and November, $1 03¼; amber Michigan and October $1 03¾. Corn quiet; No. 2 September and October $1 37½. Receipts—Wheat, 123,000 bushels; corn, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 233,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE — SEPTEMBER 17.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat opened firm, advanced ¼c and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 04; No. 1 Milwaukee 98¼c; No. 2 do. 96c; September 96c; October 96¼c; November 97c; No. 3 90½c; No. 4 86c; rejected—none here. Corn scarce; No. 2 34½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 33¾c. Rye steady; No. 1 54c. Barley dull and heavy; No. 2 spring 66½@67c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet at $8 40 cash. Lard—Prime steam $5 80. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 80,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,600 barrels; wheat, 44,000 bushels.

BOSTON — SEPTEMBER 17. — Flour—demand fair and market firm; superfine western $3 50@4 00; common to extra $4 25@4 50; Wisconsin extra $4 25@5 25; Minnesota extra $4 75@6 00; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, $5 00@5 50; Illinois and Indiana $5 00@5 75; St. Louis $5 25@6 00. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 52@53c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 37@40c; No. 2 white 35½@36c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white 33@34. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 barrels; corn, 17,000 bushels; wheat, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 760 barrels.

LOUISVILLE—SEPTEMBER, 17.—Cotton nominal. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; red and amber 98c. Corn higher; white 45c; mixed 38½c. Oats higher; white 28c; mixed 26½c. Rye firm at 55c. Hay dull at $13 00@16 00. Provisions advancing. Pork $8 75. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce $8 00; keg $8 50. Bulkmeats higher at $3 37½, $5 15@5 40. Bacon higher at $3 87½, 5 45@5 70; sugar cured hams 9@10¼c. Whisky steady at $1 05.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Cotton goods market quiet and steady. Prints moving slowly from agents' hands. Worsted and cotton dress goods active, and leading worsted fabrics closely sold up by agents. Shawls and skirts quiet. Clothiers are placing fair orders for light weight fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings, and heavy woolens are in moderate request. The *Bulletin* says: "Silks and black cashmeres were freely sold at auction to-day, and brought good prices."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, September 17, 1879.

The market for all grades of live stock was moderately active during the past week. Advices from other points were not as encouraging as when we last visited the yards, yet a fair business was transacted and dealers, except for cattle, had no reason to complain. The attendance of buyers was about as usual, and the average quality of the stock offered for sale was fully up to that of one week ago. Following are the quotations as furnished by the leading dealers in live stock:

CATTLE.

During the latter part of last week there was scarcely anything done except shipping out. However, on Monday and Tuesday the market was fairly active for stockers, feeders and common butchering cattle, but prime shipping cattle were weak at a decline of 10 to 15 cents, owing to the unfavorable reports from New York. There were some twenty cars bought on Monday on New York account, at prices ranging from $4 25 to $5 20, the last named figure having been paid for two cars of prime. To-day, owing to an increased supply, there was a still further decline, and prices were quoted a quarter off on all grades, as follows:

Prime, 1,400@1,500 lbs	$4 75@5 00
Good, 1,200@1,300 lbs	4 25@4 50
Fair, 1,000@1,100 lbs	3 75@4 00
Stockers	2 25@3 00
Feeders, bulls	3 25@3 50

SHEEP.

Since our last report the market for this class of live stock has been quite active at an advance, and all offered for sale have been readily disposed of. This state of affairs was caused by the light receipts and favorable reports from other points. Following are the ruling quotations:

Prime, 110@120 lbs	$4 50@4 75
Good, 95@100 lbs	4 00@4 25
Fair, 80@90 lbs	3 60@3 90
Common, 70@75 lbs	2 75@3 25
Lambs dull	3 50@4 50

HOGS.

There was a fair supply of hogs and the market to-day was a little slow, yet mostly all were sold at about the following quotations:

Philadelphia	$3 80@3 90
Yorkers	3 60@3 70
Grassers	3 30@3 50

UNION STOCK YARDS, ALLEGHENY, MONDAY, September 14, 1879.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle to-day was rather light compared to last week, but it was fully up to the demand with no material change in prices. Sales were made at $5 50@6 00 for prime to extra; $4 50@5 00 for medium to fair and $3 50@4 00 for common. Bulls may be quoted at $2 00@3 00, and fat cows at $2 50@3 50. Veals in light supply and higher; selling at $4 00@5 00. Fresh cows $25 00@40 00 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts were lighter than last Monday and the market more active and firmer. Lambs sold readily at $2 per head to 5 cents per pound. Sheep sold at from 3 to 4½ cents.

HOGS.

Hogs were in good demand the market having been stimulated by the cooler weather. Prices ranged from 3½ to 4 cents gross in a retail way.

CHICAGO—SEPTEMBER 17.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head. Market slow and weak, and 5@10c lower; mixed packing, $3 15@3 35; light $3 40@3 65; choice heavy $3 40@3 60.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 700 head; good many left from yesterday; buyers offering ¼c lower; movement slow in transactions; few shipping $4 00@4 90; stockers $2 40@3 00; butchers dull and steady; common $1 75@2 40; bulls $1 80@2 20; Western slow, weak and no lower; Colorado $3 10; through Texans quiet and slow.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 340 head; heavy run, dull and ¼c lower.

ST. LOUIS—SEPTEMBER 17.—Cattle—Slow supply; supply mainly grass Texan, which sells at $2 35@3 30; natives scarce; values unchanged; shipments, 900 head.

Hogs fairly active; light a shade lower; heavy a shade better; mixed packing $3 10@3 40; Yorkers and Baltimores $3 30@3 40; butchers' to extra $3 45@3 50; receipts, 4,700 head; shipments, 100 head.

Sheep in fair demand, fair $3 00@4 00; receipts, 800 head; shipments, 150 head.

CINCINNATI—SEPTEMBER 17.—Hogs active, firm and higher; common $2 60@3 40; light $3 50@3 70; packing $3 60@3 80; butchers' $3 50@2 90; receipts, 1,283 head; shipments, 365 head.

WATERTOWN — SEPTEMBER 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; prices firm; on some lots there is a slight advance, but not many purchases; sales of choice at $7 25@7 50; extra $6 75@7 00; first quality $6 00@6 50; second $5 00@5 50; third $4 00@4 75.

Western fat swine, live 4¾@4½c.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,858 head; prices ¼c higher; sales in lots at $2 50@3 50 each; extra $4 00@5 25; spring lambs 4½@5¼c.

BALTIMORE—SEPTEMBER 15.—Beef cattle opened fairly active and closed dull; very best, $4 87½@5 12½; first quality, $4 37½@4 62½; medium $3 00@4 00; ordinary, $1 50@2 75; most sales, $3 12½@4 25. Receipts, 5,054 head; sales, 2,892 head.

Swine—Market firm at $5 00@5 50. Receipts, 6,248 head.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,323 head; quotations: sheep $3 25@4 25; lambs, $3 25@4 50.

THE WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, September 18, 1879.

An improvement is noticeable in the wool market the past few days and dealers anticipate a fair business soon. The market is firm in the East, which strengthens prices here. Numerous inquiries have lately been made, which augurs a better market in the future. Following may be given as the ruling figures:

Fine washed	35c
Medium washed	38c
Fine unwashed	23c
Medium unwashed	25c

PHILADELPHIA—SEPTEMBER 16.—Wool steady and firm; tending upward; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 37@40c; X 37@38c; medium 40@42c; coarse 34@36c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 33@37c; medium 39@41c; coarse 35@36c; combing, washed 37@45c; unwashed 28@32c; Canada combing 37@38c; fine unwashed 23@24c; coarse and medium unwashed 26@31c; tub washed 40@42c.

BOSTON—SEPTEMBER 17. — Wool—Market steady and holders indifferent about selling. Ohio and Pennsylvania 41@44c; middling and No. 1 Michigan and Wisconsin 38@41c; fine Ohio fleeces 38@40c; combing and delaine 38@45c.

DRY GOODS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, September 17, 1879.

There have been